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ALBANIA REACTS TO GANDHI ASSASSINATION

Tirana Reports Gandhi Death

AU012020 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Agencies report that Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, died following an assassination attempt. Rajiv Gandhi has been elected the new prime minister.

Alia Sends Condolences

AU020743 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 1 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of condolence to the President of the Republic of India Giani Zail Singh:

We learned with sorrow of the news of the tragic death of the outstanding personality and the premier of the Republic of India, Indira Gandhi. We express to you, the Indian people, and the family of the late our sincere condolences.

RITA MARKO MEETS WITH BENDJEDID IN ALGERIA

AU020845 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 2 (ATA) -- On October 31, the president of the Algerian Democratic and Peoples Republic, Chadli Bendjedid, received the heads of the foreign delegations that are attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the day of the Algerian Revolution, among whom the head of the Albanian delegation, the vice-president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko.

On this occasion, a warm and friendly talk was conducted between them. Comrade Rita Marko expressed to the President Chadli Bendjedid the best wishes for the marked day of the fraternal Algerian people. On his part, the President Chadli [as received] expressed the feelings of friendship of the Algerian people for the Albanian people and wished them further successes under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

In the context of the program of the celebration, the delegation of the PSRA, led by Comrade Rita Marko, visited the Kasbah quarter, one of the important bases of the armed struggle of the Algerian people for national liberation. It visited also the Djihad Museum, which despicts the history of the heroic struggle of the Algerian people for freedom and independence and the commemorative center devoted to 1 million and 500 thousand martyrs that have fallen in this struggle.

ALIA, CARCANI GREET ALGERIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU011538 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 1 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following message of greetings to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, to Abdelhamid Brahimi, premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic:

"On occasion of the 30th anniversary of the day of the Algerian Revolution, it is a pleasure for us that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and in our names, to convey to you and through you to the fraternal Algerian people the warmest greetings and wishes.

The day of the Algerian Revolution marks an event of historic importance that opened a new epoch in the life of the brave Algerian people. The triumph of the heroic struggle of the Algerian people for national freedom and independence was a victory for all the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

During this period, the Algerian people have scored important results in the all-round development of the national economy and culture. The Albanian people rejoice over these victories and wish them wholeheartedly further even greater successes for the progress and prosperity of the homeland.

We express the conviction that the relations of friendship and the fruitful cooperation between Albania and Algeria develop continuously to the benefit of our two fraternal peoples and the struggle against imperialism.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE VIEWS MALILE UN MEETINGS

AU020839 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 2 (ATA) -- The Permanent Commission of the Foreign Affairs of the Peoples Assembly convened yesterday. It was presided over by the chairman of this commission, Comrade Foto Cami. In this meeting, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Reis Malile, informed on the proceedings of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly and on the activity of the delegationof the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania in that session. He informed also on the meetings and talks he had with the ministers of foreign affairs of some neighbouring countries and other states.

Moreover, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Comrade Jorgo Melica, informed the commission on the realisationof the tasks in the field of cultural exchanges with the foreign countries.

At the end, after the discussions, the commission evaluated positively the activity of our delegation to the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly, as well as the work carried out by the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries.

RAMIZ ALIA RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS TO ALBANIA

Egyptian Envoy

AU271450 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 27 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received yesterday the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Abu Sirri Sulayman Mitwalli, who presented the credentials.

Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Shihat Tozaj, Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli, and the chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jovan Antoni. The ambassador was accompanied by the adviser of the embassy Shafig al Sihnawi.

Romanian Envoy

AU011538 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 1 (ATA) -- Yesterday, the president of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republis of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, George Pop, who presented the credentials.

Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, the director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pirro Bita, and the chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

DPRK Envoy

AU011536 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 1 (ATA) -- Yesterday, the President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's republic of Korea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Pak Yong-si who presented the credentials.

Present at the ceremony of the handing over of the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli and the chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

COMMENT, ACTION RELATED TO GANDHI DEATH REPORTED

Press on State Terrorism

AU011459 Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 1 Nov 84

["A faithful Daughter of the Indian People" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- The villainous assassination of India's Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi is commented today in RABOTNICHESKO DELO ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME and and TRUD.

The three newspapers point out that the policy of India and of Mrs Indira Gandhi, a policy of realism and humanism, has always caused exasperation among the reaction and the forces of international imperialism. "The course towards progressive changes in India and its evident friendship with the forces of justice and peace in the world frightened them", RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out. Her beliefs and the work of her life, the same newspaper writes, unmask, expose and throw the blame for the assassination on all those well-known forces which today raise terrorism to a state policy, on those forces which day by day undermine the possibilities for friendship, peace and understanding, those who with a self-interested hand make the wealthy wealthier and the poor in the world poorer, those whose great imperial ambitions prepare the peoples for nuclear holocaust.

"Threats, intrigues, separatist plots -- acts of terrorism -- the forces which aim at undermining the integrity and security of independent India tried everything. The shots in New Delhi were fired against the will and the yearnings of the Indian people", ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME reads.

TRUD recalls the latest statements of the Sikh extremists in Punjab and in other places in India. These separatists lately showed themselves as the most fierce advocates of the purposeful tendencies for destabalizing India, the newspaper writes.

The commentaries points out it is difficult to express in words the great loss caused by the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi -- an active politician with great international prestige. This is a loss not only for India and Asia, not only for the movement of the nonaligned countries and the developing countries, it is a loss for all forces of peace and anti-imperialist struggle.

The three newspapers point out that yesterday's villainous assassination cut short the life of a great friend of socialist Bulgaria whom the Bulgarian people greatly respect and admire.

Day of Mourning Declared

AU011949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree related to the death of Indira Gandhi, Indian premier and noted statesman and fighter for peace and understanding among nations, which proclaims 3 November, the day of her funeral, a day of mourning in Bulgaria.

Zhivkov Visits Indian Embassy

AU011458 Sofia BTA in English 1326 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, Nov 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr Milko Balev, Mr Ognyan Doynov, Mr Petur Mladenov, Mr Petur Tanchev and Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, visited the Embassy of the Republic of India in Sofia to offer their condolences to the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador, Mr Bagdoli Deva Rao, on the tragic and untimely death of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr Todor Zhivkov wrote in the book of condolences: "The villainous assassination of the faithful daughter of India, the great friend of Bulgaria, Indira Gandhi, aroused the indignation and the wrath in the whole Bulgarian people."

"We shall be one with the friendly Indian people in the grief over her untimely demise."

"Having devoted every single day of her life to her people, to the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the world, Indira Gandhi has left lasting traces as one of the most remarkable political leaders of our time."

"The Bulgarian people will always keep a memory of the unforgettable Indira Gandhi".

The first party leader and head of state laid a wreath at the mourning corner with the portrait of the cruelly murdered Indira Gandhi.

Zhivkov Departs for India

AU020730 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] A Bulgarian state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov left for Delhi an hour ago to attend the mourning ceremony in connection with the funeral of Indira Gandhi. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, is also in the delegation. Tocho Tochev, Bulgarian ambassador to India, will join the delegation in Delhi.

Filipov Cables Rajiv Gandhi

AU011732 Sofia BTA in English 1720 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent a telegram to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, extending most cordial greetings on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of the Bulgarian people and on his own behalf in connection with Mr Gandhi's appointment as prime minister of the Republic of India.

"I am convinced that in this time of affliction for you and for the entire people of India you will manage to master the severe pain and overcome the grief over the severe loss, and that under your leadership India will persist on the road of progress, outlined by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, that she will pursue an invariably peaceful and progressive foreign policy and will continue to play her deservedly important role in international life", says the telegram.

Mr Grisha Filipov expresses his conviction that Bulgaria and India will go on in promoting and strengthening their relations of earnest friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation to the benefit of our two peoples, in the interest of peace, understanding, and cooperation world wide.

STANISHEV DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, CONDEMNS US DEEDS

AU011550 Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA) -- In the entire world politics today there is no more important and pressing task than halting the arms race, doing away with the danger of a thermo-nuclear war, launching practical measures for disarmament, above all in the nuclear sphere, emphasized Mr Dimitur Stanishev, BCP CC secretary, at a big public rally in the capital, marking the end of the week on assisting the aims of disarmament.

He emphasized that the strain in international relations was becoming increasingly more dangerous through the fault of the militant militaristic circles in the West and in the USA in particular. The core of the foreign political line of the USA which it wants to enforce on its allies as well, Mr Dimitur Stanishev stressed, became the confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries on every occasion and in every place. The goal the USA is after is to attain military superiority over the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. He branded as an irresponsible step towards the further upgrading of world tension the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles started in Western Europe.

Absolutely natural is the right of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to take the measures required for their security, the BCP CC secretary stressed, underlining these countries' determination not to allow any breach in the military parity.

"The peoples of the world are clearly aware of how (?dangerous to) peace and peaceful co-existence is the reckless anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign of the most reactionary imperialist forces, their policy of state terrorism against all democratic forces and figures, whose victim today fell also the eminent champion of peace and understanding, the good friend of Bulgaria and her people -- India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi", emphasized Mr Dimitur Stanishev.

The socialist countries are not concerned with war but with peace because of the very nature of their social system, he said. For its establishment and development socialism does not need violence since it leans on the objective regularities of social progress. "We are compelled to arm ourselves for the sole reason to be able to resist the eventual aggressive intentions of the imperialist forces", Mr Dimitur Stanishev added.

The results of detente during the seventies show that there exist real possibilities to carry out negotiations on both bilateral and multilateral basis, to examine and resolve both the general disarmament problems and single, partial questions, the speaker said.

No matter that the talking of U.S. representatives about readiness for negotiations on disarmament is not supported by any concrete deeds, the Soviet Union has not ceased to voice clearly and categorically its readiness to talk on all aspects of disarmament, provided the USA, on its part, evinces real readiness for an agreement at least on one of the major issues in Soviet-American relations, Mr Dimitur Stanishev stressed.

He dwelt further on the efforts of the United Nations Organization for discussing the problem of disarmament. Bulgaria, Mr Dimitur Stanishev said, will continue to be working actively within the UN framework, to render all-round assistance to this organisation in discussing and seeking solutions to this paramount problem of today.

ARMY DAILY MARKS ROMANIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU011630 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Oct 84 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Loyal Protector of Socialism"]

[Text] Today the people and solders of fraternal Romania mark a great day -- the Day of the Romanian Army. On this day 40 years ago the Soviet and Romanian troops completed the total liberation of the country's territory from the Hilerite-fascist occupiers. The Soviet-Romanian combat friendship was born and strengthened in the bloody battles against the common enemy.

It is a historical fact that the defeat of the German Army, numbering almost half a million soldiers, by the invincible Soviet Army at the Yash-Kishinev operation, had a decisive importance in the liberation of Romania. The victory at that operation created favorable conditions for toppling the shameful military-fascist regime and achieving a victory in the national insurrection led by the RCP. This insurrection, which erupted on 23 August 1944, marked the beginning of the antifascist and anti-imperalist people's democratic revolution. Thus, Romania left the Hitlerite-fascist bloc and its Army turned its weapons against fascist Germany, and then shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet solders took part in the battles to liberate Romania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia in the ranks of the Second Ukrainian Front.

The creation and strengthening of the new People's Army of Romania is closely connected with the struggle of the Romanian working people against fascism and capitalism. In accordance with the concrete historical conditions that were created, it was built under the leadership of the RCP not by dissolving the old bourgeois army but by conducting gradual internal transformations in that army. These transformations first had a democratic and then a socialist character.

During the last 40 years of socialist construction in the SR of Romania many profound sociopolitical and economic transformations took place. As a result of the selfless and inspired work of the fraternal Romanian people, and under the wise leadership of the RCP and with the selfless assistance of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, the SR of Romania changed from an underdeveloped agrarian country into a developed industrial-agrarian state with a developed industry and science and prospering culture.

Along with the comprehensive successes of the SR of Romania, the Romanian Army has developed and has been consolidated. Today, it has become a fully modern army, equipped with the most modern armaments and military technical equipment, the major part of which is based on domestic production. The soldiers of the Romanian Army are educated in a spirit of patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Loyal to the ideals of socialism, the Army of the SR of Romania today is contributing to the friendly militant family of the Warsaw Pact member-armies. Together they are loyally watching over socialism and peace in close cooperation.

On the occasion of the Romanian Army Day the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army wish their Romanian comrades in ideology and arms even greater, new successes in their combat and political training, in their intensive efforts devoted to the benefit of socialism and peace, as well as to the further consolidation of the Warsaw Pact member-states' combat alliance.

CIA SAID INVOLVED IN PUNJAB UNREST, ASSASSINATION

RUDE PRAVO Cited

LD021059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 2 Nov 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Milan Madr writes in RUDE PRAVO about the pressure from imperialist forces on India, which carries out the peace policy of nonalignment. He points out that the peaceful and independent policy of India has not been and is not to the liking of imperialist circles. The American Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, carries out disruptive action on a wide front within India. The Indian press has published numerous significant material about the shameless interference of the United States in the internal affairs of India and about the subversive activity of the CIA in the Punjab and other Indian states. By giving the order that an end should be put to the stream of violence and terror, Indira Gandhi earned herself the deadly hatred of internal reaction. Indira Gandhi payed for the cooperation of separatists with imperialism -- with its secret services and its financial, material and moral, if one can call it that, support from abroad -- with her life.

Indian, Western Papers Cited

LD011753 Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpts] New Delhi Nov 1 (CTK correspondent) -- The Indian paper the NATIONAL HERALD said today that Indira Gandhi's death will not remove her from the world scene and her ideas about human fraternity will continue to set the trend of this and future generations.

The STATESMAN pointed out a program of the BBC of June 12 this vear in which one of the Sikh extremist leaders in exile Jagjit Singh Chowhan [name as received] said that Indira Gandhi and members of her family would be assassinated.

West Berlin -- The paper DIE WARHEIT pointed out that Western bourgeois media would like to pass the assassination of Mrs Gandhi quickly with stating that it was a "revenge of religious extremists." The daily recalled the "Brahmaputra" plan worked out by the CIA, based on fomenting separatist feelings in North India with the aim to cause its individual states to break away.

U.S. Desires Indian Disunity

LD012057 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] According to reports, Sikh property is becoming a target for attacks. Both of Indira Gandhi's assassins belonged to this Indian religious minority: One was shot dead by her guards and the other, who was mortally wounded, died in hospital. Both were part of the Sikh extremist movement which for some time now has been causing bloody unrest in India. The Sikh separatists are thus undermining the state unity of this country in the interests of imperialist forces, which are attempting to weaken India's progressive path. Anti-Indian Sikh groups are also very active abroad, particularly in Britain and the United States. Some of the representatives of these disruptive forces even went so far as to openly and vociferously welcome the murder of Indira Gandhi. State terrorism is the expression with which some Indian papers evaluate U.S. policy toward India.

Leaders Send Condolences

LD012033 Prague CTK in English 1637 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Prague Nov 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Government officials expressed deep condolences at the death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the Indian Embassy today.

Deputy premiers Ladislav Gerle, Karol Laco and Matej Lucan; federal ministers Vlastimil Ehrenberger, Vlastimil Chalupa, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Milan Kubat, Bohumil Urban and Vratislav Vajnar; and other officials voiced their sincere condolences to Ambassador Uday Chand Soni and signed the book of condolences. Many more representatives of Czechoslovak political, public and cultural life came to the embassy during the day to pay their last respects to the memory of the Indian prime minister.

Strougal, Chnoupek at Funeral

LD020847 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the CSSR led by Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government, has left Czechoslovakia by air for Delhi to attend the funeral of Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister. Members of the delegation are: Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Jaromir Nehera, Czechoslovak ambassador to India. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier of the Federal Government and premier of the Slovak Government and other representatives.

INDRA-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES LUXEMBOURG VISIT

Indra Meets Duke, Premier

LD311625 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Luxembourg -- Grand Duke Jean today received Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Chairman of the Federal Assembly, in the historic Grand Duchy palace in Luxembourg. The two gave a positive assessment of the development of relations so far between Luxembourg and Czechoslovakia and declared themselves in favor of further developing them in every way in order to contribute to the present cooperation and to strengthen security and peace in the world. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Alois Indra and the other members of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation also met the prime minister of Luxembourg, Jacques Santer. Alois Indra had talks with Jacques Poos, minister of foreign affairs, and with Johny Lehure, state secretary for economics.

At the end of the visit, the Czechoslovak delegation met a group of Luxembourg journalists. Alois Indra then granted an interview to CTK and RUDE PRAVO correspondents in which he stressed that the visit had an important political character. He recalled his fruitful talks with Luxembourg officials and said that it was particularly important to maintain an open and businesslike political dialogue in the current strained international situation. Alois Indra went on to point out that they paid special attention in their talks to the further development of economic contacts and to cooperation between both countries. The Czechoslovak and Luxembourg sides agreed that it was necessary for both sides to work toward a further increase in trade and to develop higher forms of cooperation. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1400 GMT on 31 October carries a shorter version of the same item, which ends as follows: "The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation left by air for home in the afternoon."]

Economic Contacts To Increase

LD312343 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Alois Indra granted an interview to Czechoslovak television after his arrival from Luxembourg at Ruzyne airport in Prague:

[Begin recording] [Indra] The talks, which have been traditionally held for 9 years with representatives of the political factions in the Chamber of Deputies, were very interesting both in relation to international problems and our bilateral relations. We have always stressed, above all, that there are no unsolved problems between us in the sphere of bilateral relations. As for the international political situation, of course, we must be realistic in acknowledging the fact that there are differences of opinion, particularly since each of our countries belongs to a different military-political and economic alliance. However, this is no hindrance to our dialogue or our political and economic cooperation, as was confirmed during talks with the Luxembourg secretary of state for economy, with the foreign affairs minister and with the prime minister.

I think that in the fundamental questions -- the effort to contribute to strengthening the unfortunately too fragile peace -- we have very close views. There are some sensitive spots in the world -- I have in mind, for example, the Middle East and Near East -- where our views are even, I would say, identical, as was also confirmed by the speech of the Luxembourg minister of foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies a few days ago.

[Interviewer] Luxembourg has expressed interest in increasing economic contacts. What prospects do you see in this sphere?

[Indra] In the current situation in the international markets there are, naturally, many partners who have great interest in exporting their goods to Czechoslovakia. It has always been and probably will remain a rule in mutual trade exchange that he who exports must also import. We are very aware of the harmonious character of our trade balance and the balance of payments. That is why, in the talks on this topic with our Luxembourg friends, we stressed to them that they should also be even more interested in the possibility of importing Czechoslovak goods to Luxembourg. We aroused their interest, in particular, in engineering products.

As for cooperation on the higher level, on the qualitatively higher level -- I have in mind industrial cooperation and scientific-technological cooperation -- that, of course, is a long-term matter requiring thorough preparation on both sides. If there is sufficient interest, Czechoslovakia, as we have stressed in all our talks, is ready to consider all the concrete possibilities. [end recording]

LER LEAVES FOR BAGHDAD TRADE TALKS, TRADE FAIR

LD311902 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Prague Oct 31 (CTK) -- Leopold Ler, Czechoslovak finance minister and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Government of Czechoslovakia and Iraq, left here today for talks to discuss extension of Czechoslovak-Iraqi economic relations and to attend the international trade fair in Baghdad.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION'S PORTUGAL VISIT REPORTED

AU311210 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Oct 84 p 2

[CTK report: "From the Communique On the Visit Of a Delegation of the Central Trade Union Council to Portugal"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- An official delegation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], led by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, paid a visit to Portugal on 22-26 October 1984 at the invitation of the General Federation of the Portuguese Workers'-Intersyndical (CGTP-IN). The delegation further consisted of URO secretary Frantisek Brabenec; Marie Trvalova, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union Organization of Employees in the Textile, Garment, and Tannery Industries; and of URO department head Emil Grochol.

In Portugal, the URO delegation had talks with a delegation of the executive committee of the CGTP-IN National Council, headed by its coordinator Teixeira da Silva. On the Portuguese side, the talks were further attended by Jose Luis Guedes, CGTP-IN secretary for international issues. The URO delegation paid a visit to the Quimigal enterprise in Barreiro, where it met with working people and trade union officials. The delegation was received by the chairman and by members of the Barreiro municipal administration. The delegation also paid a visit to the "1 May" farmers cooperative in Aviz. The talks were held in a friendly, fraternal, and comradely atmosphere. The two delegations exchanged information on the topical tasks of their countries' trade union centers in light of the current international situation. The URO delegation invited a CGTP-IN delegation to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia.

LENART ADDRESSES AKMY LEADERS ON READINESS

AU311122 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[CTK Report: "To Develop Achieved Successes"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A gathering of the commanders and political workers of the Czechoslovak People's Army was held in Prague 29 Oct to appraise the results of the past training year. The gathering was chaired by Colonel-General Karel Rusov, representing the Czechoslovak minister of national defense.

The gathering was attended by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL); Vladimir Blechta, CPCZ Central Committee department head; members of the collegium of the minister of national defense; and other personalities. Also present were Colonel-General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the CSSR's Ministry of National Defense, and Lieutenant-General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet troops in the CSSR.

Colonel-General Miloslav Blahnik, chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army and first deputy minister of national defense in Czechoslovakia, appraised the results of the past training year in combat and political preparation. He stressed the imperative need to follow up the successes achieved to date and to develop them further, above all by enhancing the activity and initiative of the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army. He placed the main emphasis on the good qualitative fulfillment of tasks in paramilitary policy as set by the 16th CPCZ congress.

Colonel-General Antonin Brabec, chief of the main political administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army, recalled that the party and youth union organizations must be even more efficient in developing their mass political work and that they must mobilize the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army for the best possible fulfillment of tasks.

The gathering was also addressed by Comrade Jozef Lenart, who expressed appreciation of the fact that the combat and mobilization preparedness and the moral-political state of the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army had improved during the past training year. Our soldiers proved their high combat skill in collaboration with the Soviet Army and the armies of the Warsaw Pact in the allied exercise "Shield '84". He also expressed thanks for the assistance that is being granted by members of the Czechoslovak People's Army to our national economy, particularly in the power industry, construction industry, transport, and agriculture.

He then analyzed the current international political situation and stressed that it is primarily the imperialist U.S. circles that bear full responsibility for exacerbation of the international situation.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES SOUTH MORAVIAN PARTY COMMITTEE

LD012249 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] In Brno today the South Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee discussed the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress on protecting socialist economy. Vladimir Herman, chief secretary of the regional party committee, stressed in a Presidium report that the results achieved must not only be protected but it is also necessary to restrict and eliminate those conditions which still enable some individuals to live off the results of the rest. In the ensuing discussion Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, stressed the need for a good quality system of records and effective control in protecting socialist economy. He also recalled that strengthening the code of law and socialist legality, more effective education in matters of law, and influence on the consciousness of people are prerequisites for the successful development of society.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND PRAGUE AVIATION CONFERENCE

LD272317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] The general conference of the International Aviation Federation opened in Prague today. Almost 200 delegates from 38 countries the world over are attending. Ladislav Gerle, Federal Deputy Premier; Vladimir Blechta, department director of the CPCZ Central Committee; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Presidium; and Lt General Vaclav Horacek, chairman of the Czechoslovakia Union for Cooperation with the Army were present at the opening. Ladislav Gerle in his speech commended one of the principal aspects of the activity of the International Aviation Federation to support the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. At the same time he conveyed greetings to the participants in the conference from Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister.

The International Aviation Federation has members from national aviation fleets the world over and enables the coordination of aviation and space activity. It shares in the development of aviation and cosmonautics, and registers and publishes the best performances and world records in this area.

At today's conference some of Czechoslovakia's designers, instructors, and pilots received medals and diplomas from the organization for their successful feats in aviation, cosmonautics, parachuting and flying model aircraft.

PITRA ADDRESS PLZEN CPCZ AGRICULTURE MEETING

LD012251 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The West Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee met in Plzen today to discuss the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 11th session of the party's Central Committee concerning agriculture and the food industry. A Presidium report highlighted the 8 percent growth of agricultural production in the region in the current 5-year plan. It also recalled the importance of mobilizing reserves.

Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, speaking in the debate characterized the principal objectives of the 11th Party Central Committee session and its significance for the long-term development of agriculture. He stressed that faster progress will not be possible without greater demands on cadre work and for the role of management in asserting cost consciousness in all sectors of agricultural production.

HUSAK MEETS PRAGUE OFFICIALS, PRAISES METRO WORK

LD011546 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received the delegation of the city committee in Prague led by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and leading secretary of the party's city committee. The delegation presented Comrade Gustav Husak with an honorary report about successful fulfillment of the socialist pledge of the builders of the metro and about service on the third section of the C line, which is scheduled to begin on 3 November. Comrade Gustav Husak highly praised the work of the builders of the metro, which is particularly significant because it will improve living conditions of the inhabitants of Prague. He wished the builders of the metro further success in doing this great task, which is a symbol of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and an important part of the development of socialist Prague.

During the meeting, further relevant questions of Prague were discussed as well as progress on their solutions. The delegation thanked comrade Gustav Husak for the consistent support which he gives for the building of the capital city of Czechoslovakia. Gustav Husak emphasized that the leadership of the party and state gives and will continue to give special attention to the further development of Prague.

ZIMBABWE'S MANGWENDE ON IMPORTING CSSR TECHNOLOGY

LD011306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe, met our journalists at the conclusion of his official friendly visit of Czechoslovakia. He highly praised the results of his talks with the highest party and state representatives of Czechoslovakia and stressed the solidarity and help which the Czechoslovak people and the working people of the other socialist countries render to the republic of Zimbabwe on its way to building socialism. He said that Zimbabwe is interested, above all, in Czechoslovak engineering produce, technical units, and in training specialist cadres. It can export tobacco, asbestos, and other nonmetallic raw materials.

When talking about the situation in South Africa, he sharply condemned its racial policy. As to the issue of the tragic death of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, he said that he is shocked at the brutal murder of a woman who accomplished so much for the well-being of the people of India and for peace in the world.

HONECKER, OTHERS SIGN GANDHI CONDOLENCE BOOK

LD012047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1159 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today headed a delegation of GDR Party and State leaders who paid their condolences at the embassy of the Indian Republic in the GDR on the death of Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi. He expressed the sincere and deep sympathy of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people to Ambassador ad interim of the Indian Republic Swaran Jit Singh. Among the deelgation were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council and President of the People's chamber; Hermann Axen and Kurt Hager, Central Committee secretaries; army general Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense; Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs.

Erich Honecker and the other public figures bowed in deep mourning before a picture draped in black of Indira Gandhi, adorned with the Indian state flag and white chrysanthemums. They commemorated the memory of the internationally-renowned public figure who was the victim of a cowardly murder attack and who performed lasting services in the struggle for peace, disarmament, international understanding and international cooperation. Erich Honecker and the other members of the Party and state leadership signed the book of condolences.

Also today, condolences were expressed in the Indian embassy by the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, including the CDU chairman, Gerald Goetting; by ministries, for example by the minister of culture, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann; and other public figures, including the GDR-Indian Friendship Society.

Condolences were expressed by the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR. They were joined by delegations from enterprises as well as students and pupils.

Condolences were also expressed by the conference of Evangelical church leaders of the GDR.

Honecker Cables Rajiv Gandhi

LD012126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- The close and trusting relations of friendship and productive cooperation between the GDR and India will continue to strengthen to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interests of world peace. This conviction is expressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, in a telegram of congratulations to the newly-elected prime minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi.

"I am absolutely certain that you will successfully continue, in the spirit of the political legacy of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, the great work of national and social liberation of India and will carry on your country's active work for peace, disarmament and international cooperation," the message says.

KROLIKOWSKI, PRC'S QIN ZHONGDA DISCUSS TRADE

LD312159 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- Questions of mutual interest concerning the development of state and economic relations between the GDR and the PRC were discussed today in Berlin by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Qin Zhongda, PRC minister of chemical industry.

Werner Krolikowski informed his guest about the work and initiative of the working people in carrying out the decisions of the tenth SED Party Congress, as a result of which the successful continuation of progress toward the main task -- unifying economic and social policy -- has been guaranteed. He stressed that the GDR, in view of the dangerous arms escalation and confrontation policy of the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO, is contributing everything to secure peace, to prevent a nuclear holocaust, to achieve arms limitation and disarmament, and to return to a policy of detente in international relations, together with the united socialist states of the Warsaw Pact. During the constructive talk, cooperation in selected areas of chemical industry, chemical plant construction and coal processing was discussed. Minister Qin Zhongda described his visits to factories and his talks with people at chemical industry collectives as very useful for promoting economic cooperation and the expansion of trade between the two countries.

PRC EXPERTS STUDYING GDR VOCATIONAL TRAINING

AU311247 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training, on 29 October received a delegation of vocational training experts from the PRC at the beginning of their visit to the GDR, which is scheduled to last for several days. The delegation is headed by Meng Guangping, head of the Main Administration for Vocational and Technical Education at the Ministry of Education. The Chinese guests will compehensively familiarize themselves with the vocational training system of the GDR and discuss possibilities for future cooperation between the two countries' state organs in this field. To this end, the visitors' itinerary provides for numerous talks with leading staff members of the central and local state apparatus, visits to vocational training schools and to a vocational guidance center, and a concluding talk with State Secretary Weidemann.

FISCHER RECEIVES ZIMBABWE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD012133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer and Dr. Witness Mangwende, foreign ministers of the GDR and Zimbabwe respectively, began official talks this afternoon. They exchanged views on current international topics and further deepening bilateral relations. The guest from Zimbabwe arrived today on an official visit to the GDR.

Oskar Fischer explained the foreign affairs activities of the GDR aimed at preserving world peace and international detente, while Dr. Witness Mangwende reported in detail about the situation in Southern Africa and expressed the growing concern of Zimbabwe and the other frontline states about the grave situation in the region caused by imperialism and the South African apartheid regime. He expressed thanks for the support given by the GDR to the progressive forces in southern Africa in their fight for national and social liberation and for the consolidation of their independence. Before the talks at the foreign ministry, Dr. Witness Mangwende honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter Den Linden memorial. Dr. Witness Mangwende and his entourage stood in silence before the eternal flame and the tombs of the unknown soldier and the unknown resistance fighter.

HONECKER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

LD011444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Antal Apro, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, for a friendly talk. The Hungarian guest, who heads a National Assembly delegation in the GDR on an official friendship visit, conveyed cordial greetings from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. Erich Honecker reciprocated.

The two sides praised the high level of relations between the two fraternal states, which are developing stably and steadily, and described the close cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP as a decisive factor for their further comprehensive development. It was noted with satisfaction that the agreements concluded at the highest level in June 1982 and November 1983 are being conscientiously implemented by both sides.

Erich Honecker informed his guest about the great achievements of the GDR working people in honor of the 35th anniversary of their socialist state in the further realization of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Antal Apro spoke about the successful efforts of the citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic in building socialism and in the socialist competition in honor of the 13th MSZMP congress and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascism in the spring of 1985.

Erich Honecker and Antal Apro concurred in noting that the close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states represents a pledge for the further secure development of their countries.

During the course of their exchange of views on international questions, they stressed that in view of the aggravated policy of confrontation and arms escalation of the extreme circles of imperialism, in particular the United States and NATO, nothing can be more important than the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno. It was stressed that the socialist countries will never permit a change in the military balance and are doing everything to achieve arms limitation, disarmament, and detente. Concrete proposals on this have been submitted by the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states and the CEMA member-countries in the Prague and Moscow declarations. They described as essential for the preservation of peace the Soviet Union's initiatives, which have the full support of the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The friendly meeting was attended by Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and President of the GDR People's Chamber; and Hungarian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Bela Szalai.

Delegation Visits People's Chamber

LD011506 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1246 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- A delegation from the Hungarian National Assembly exchanged views today in Berlin with members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, members of committees and parliamentary parties, and other public figures. The guests, led by President of the National Assembly Antal Apro, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, were informed about the current tasks of the GDR people's chamber and about the working methods of its bodies. An important aspect of the talk was the discussion of draft laws with many citizens and in various bodies.

The guests were throughly informed about cooperation among the parties and mass organizations as well as parliamentary groups. They were particularly interested in the working methods of the committees, the deputies' influence on formulating and implementing the economic and national budget plan, and the activity of the deputy groups.

Antal Apro invited a People's Chamber delegation to visit Hungary.

HONECKER MEETS LEADER OF TUNISIAN CP DELEGATION

AU310813 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 26 October Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR state Council chairman, received for a cordial talk Mohamed Harmel, first secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party.

Mohamed Harmel conveyed the most cordial greetings and congratulations of the Tunisian communists on the 35th anniversary of the GDR. On this occation he expressed the great appreciation of his party and the Tunisian working people for the achievements of the GDR and its consistent peace policy in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The active solidarity of the SEC and the GDR with the struggle of the Arab pioples against the imperialists' policy in the Middle East and in particular, the SED and GDR's support for achieving a just peace and the implementation of the legitmate national rights of the Palestinian people, is highly regarded by the Arab peoples.

He reported on the struggle of all progressive and democratic forces of Tunisia to strengthen the independence and development of the country in the interest of the people's masses and against the efforts of the United States and the most reactionary circles of NATO to force their course of war upon the states of the Mediterranean and North Africa. Of particular importance is the struggle against the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe that not only threaten the peoples of this continent, but also those of North Africa.

Erich Honecker briefed the guest on the many initiatives of the working people to further strengthen the GDR. The policy adopted at the 10th SED Congress aims to consistently implement the course of the main task, and a constructive contribution to the preservation of peace is being successfully implemented. The GDR is committed to doing everything possible to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure over the successes of the Tunisian Communist Party in cooperation with all progressive forces of the country under the conditions of its legal existence. He praised the cooperation of the SED and the Tunisian Communist Party as helping to constantly strengthen the friendly relations between the peoples of the GDR and the Republic of Tunisia.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Abdelmajid Triki [spelling as published], member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Tunisian Communist Party, and Comrade Guenter Seiber, SED Central Committee member and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Mohamed Harmel and Guenter Sieber signed an agreement on cooperation between the SED and the Tunisian Communist Party in the afternoon.

SED CC GREETS SYRIAN CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU310812 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Khalid Bakhdash, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, in Damascus:

Dear Comrade Bakhdash, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Syrian Communist Party [SCP], I convey to you and all Syrian communists the fraternal militant greetings and congratulations of the SED.

The SCP has gained high respect among the Syrian people and in the communist movement in the six decades of its existence through its untiring struggle for progressive social change and its unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The SCP has also made historic gains in the struggle to defend the national independence of Syria. It resolutely works for a comprehensive, just, and permanent solution to the Middle East conflict.

Since its founding the SCP has defended the social interests of the workers class and all working people of the country. As a member of the national progressive front of the Syrian Arab Republic, it supports, together with the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and other patriotic forces, the true national interests of the country.

The SED will also in the future be firmly at the side of the SCP. Today we are jointly struggling to prevent a nuclear catastrophe from being caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and the "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel.

We wish the SCP increased strength and political success and all comrades best health for the further struggle for a just peace in the region, for democracy, and for social progress.

HOFFMAN PRAISES ARMED FORCES, CALLS FOR READINESS

AU310917 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 26 October a conference of commanders was held at the national Defense Ministry to evaluate the 1983-84 training year. It was chaired by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. Participating were Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the members of the collegium of the Defense Ministry.

Speaking to generals, admirals, and officers, Army Gen Hoffmann expressed the assessment that the members and civilian employees of the National People's Army [NVA], and of the GDR border troops and civil defense, side by side with the working people, have achieved outstanding results in socialist competition. "At the end of the training year we are able to report to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the GDR's National Defense Council, the following: the members of the NVA and of the GDR border troops and civil defense, in the 35th year of the GDR, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party and in a firm class and arms alliance with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies, have fulfilled the class assignment given by the 10th SED Congress with the greatest increase to date in fighting strength, combat readiness, and readiness for action."

Heinz Hoffman then dealt with the military-political situation. Imperialism is responding to the enhanced potential of socialism and to the intensification of the peoples' struggle for peace and social progress with the most massive and dangerous attempt to halt the advance of socialism and the process of national and social liberation in the world, Hoffman pointed out. In this context the military component is gaining increasing influence in the United States and the NATO states with the objective of destroying the approximate military-strategic equilibrium. This has been manifested by the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the realization of a gigantic arms program made up of all types of weapons systems -- from space weapons and MX strategic missiles to a new rifle -- and in imperialism's sharpened ideological preparations for war.

The patriotic and internationalist duty demands that the soldiers of socialism respond offensively to the new characteristics of the class struggle and that they be vigilant and combat-ready in meeting the dangerous imperialist endeavors. The 1984-85 training year saw the last combat sector tackled in fulfilling the tasks set forth by the 10th SED Congress. Such important anniversaries as the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people from fascism as well as the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact are worthy occasions to inspire the Army members and border soldiers to do all they can at the side of the comrades in arms to protect the socialist gains and peace." "To decide the future of mankind and to achieve our victory over war is a task which has never before faced a generation of socialist soldiers. Never before have such initiative and creative vigor been so necessary as they are now," the minister said.

"It is important in this spirit to further enhance the leading role of the SED in the armed forces; to even more comprehensively develop the class consciousness of Ary members, border soldiers, and civilian employees as a decisive advantage of socialist armies; and to focus the mass initiative of socialist competition everywhere on achieving a high increase in fighting strength and combat-readiness." He described it as a primary concern of the commanders, political organs, and staffs to see to it that all weapons systems are mastered in an excellent manner and that their combat capacities are fully exploited. At the same time the readiness and capability of the leading organs to accomplish operational and combat tasks must be constantly perfected. It is important in all fields of military life to comprehensively utilize the best experiences of the past training year as well as the great potential of our comrade-in-arms relationship with the Soviet "regiment nearby."

GASPAR TO LEAD DELEGATION TO GANDHI FUNERAL

LD012146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A Hungarian party and state delegation is to travel to India for Indira Gandhi's funeral. The delegation is led by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy president of the Presidential Council.

SZUROS CONCLUDES 4-DAY TALKS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LD010055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Matyas Szuros has concluded 4 days of talks in Great Britain at the invitation of the British Government. The secretary of the party Central Committee was received by Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister. Matyas Szuros conducted talks with Foreign Secretary Howe as well as with leaders of the Finance Ministry and the Foreign Office. He met the general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain and a representative of the British Labor Party shadow cabinet.

APRO, SFRY'S AUMPIC SPEAK ON COOPERATION

LD232205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Budapest, 23 Oct (TANJUG) — In his toast at the formal luncheon given today in the Hungarian parliament building in honor of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, positively assessed the meetings between the two highest legislative bodies of the two countries which have become traditional, are enriching the exchange of experience, and are contributing to better reciprocal understanding. The friendly atmosphere and frankness of our talks confirm that our relations are sincere and friendly, Apro said.

The Hungarian people are following with great interest and great attention the efforts which your people, led by the LC, are making to preserve and further promote the attainments of socialist construction and for the stabilization of the economy, and have a high opinion of the results attained in this work, stressed the president of the Hungarian parliament.

Apro attached special significance to the fact that the two countries are cooperating successfully in the economic field despite the difficult international economic situation. Apro described the fact that about 40 percent of our commodity exchange is taking place through cooperation as a great achievement. We can consider the fact that we have had mutually useful and extensive links with individual republics and provinces in the SFRY for over 10 years to be a significant achievement, Apro said. The president of the Hungarian National Assembly described the important role which the nationalities, which serve as a bridge of friendship, have in building and strengthening the links between the two countries.

Thanking for the host's toast and for the invitation for a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation to visit Hungary, Dusan Alimpic said that this visit will be a fresh contribution to the promotion of the two countries' friendly, good-neighborly relations and cooperation, which have attained an enviable level and which for a number of years have been developing successfully on the principles of mutual respect and independence, equality, and respect for the specific features of each of the two countries.

The SFRY is resolved to follow the road built together with Comrade Tito, to be constantly oriented to these principles and this orientation in our relations and cooperation with friendly Hungary, while the Yugoslav Assembly will always encourage and boost all efforts in this direction, the head of the Yugoslav delegation said.

Pointing out that tasks and commitments wich the peoples of the SFRY and the Assembly are resolving within the framework of the program of economic stabilization, Dusan Alimpic stressed that the people in the SFRY are following with interest the development of friendly Hungary and its international activity in favor of political and economic relations based on an equal footing and for the preservation of peace in the world. "The nations and nationalities of our two countries show a concern for peace and a happy life for future generations in our countries and throughout the world," Dusan Alimpic said in conclusion.

PROTOCOL WITH SFRY SETS TRADE AT $700 MILLION

LD012350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Hungarian-Yugoslav goods exchange, including services, will approach $700 million next year. This is contained in the protocol signed in Budapest by the two deputy ministers of foreign trade. Trade turnover is expected to increase by 10 percent next year; almost half is to be conducted on the basis of the long-term cooperation agreements. Within Hungarian-Yugoslav economic cooperation as a whole, cooperation in the production of artifical fertilizers, the cellulose industry, and the automotive industry is particularly important.

USSR MINISTER HOLDS TALKS ON PLAN COORDINATION

LD311954 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI) -- Yefim Pavlovich Slavskiy, minister of medium machine building of the Soviet Union, who visited Hungary October 25-31 on the invitation of Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, held talks with his host on topical questions of cooperation of the two ministries and talks of coordination of the two countries 1986-1990 national economic plans.

The Soviet minister met Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

NEMETH RECEIVES CSSR WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION

LD012132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Hungary -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received in Budapest today a delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women headed by Marie Kabrhelova, its chairwoman and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat. Karoly Nemeth appreciated the results of cooperation between the National Council of Hungarian Women and the Czechoslovak Women's Union, and stressed that there exist prerequisites for further successful development. Marie Kabrhelova explained to her interlocutor the part played by the social organizations of the CSSR National Front, including the Czechoslovak Women's Union, in implementing CPCZ policy.

NEMETH ADDRESSES 10TH NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

AU301646 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Oct 84 p 2

[Report on speech given by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at 10th Hungarian peace conference in Budapest on 27 October]

[Text] In his introduction Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, greeted the participants in the conference and conveyed the cordial greetings and good wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee and of Janos Kadar, personally.

"The 10th National Peace Conference is an important political event in Hungary because you are discussing issues here of vital importance in the true sense of the word from the view of our people and of all humanity. Your conference is given importance and respect by the work that the National Peace Council has been carrying out in recent years and by the work carried out by our peace-loving, action-ready fellow citizens under the auspices of the council. The unified Hungarian peace movement offers scope for maneuvers and development possibilities for initiatives; it is a real community of people belonging to different social strata and generations and often of different ideologies," Nemeth stressed.

"It is pleasing that the number and proportion of young people both in the activity and among the delegates of the conference has increased. Their vigor and resoluteness is indispensable in the struggle for peace and promoting our common cause in the same way that the experience of the older generations is indispensable.

"It is our conviction that also in the future the Hungarian peace movement will take its active part in the worldwide struggle for peace.

"Our fellow citizens were present at the organization's birth as a world peace movement, and we have been in the fighters' ranks ever since. Now is the 35th anniversary of the creation of the international peace movement, of its organizational development. All those who contributed their efforts toward organizing the peace conferences of Wroclaw and Paris and in establishing the World Peace Council, acted with great responsibility and recognized the lessons of history. They recognized that since the terrible destruction of World War II public opinion has advanced as an important factor of politics; the winning over and mobilization of the masses can multiply the strength of the peace movement. The world has changed a great deal in the last 35 years, but this recognition of the people stood the test of time. This is also proved by the new peace movements that have appeared in past years in different parts of the world, especially in Western Europe, which has become the hostage of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles.

"The most important condition of our people's and all people's prosperity is peace," Nemeth said, continuing. "The strained international atmosphere and the changes in the world economy confront us with trials, but in spite of our problems we are living in peace. It is true that there are amred conflicts in different parts of the world, but we cannot appreciate enough the fact that we have succeeded in preserving peace for almost 40 years in Europe, where the two world orders directly meet and where the scope of military confrontation is the greatest to this very day. This offers possibilities for material, spiritual, and moral progress, and gives the basis for people, families, and bigger or smaller communities to live normally, to set tasks for themselves, and to plan their future.

"There is mutual advantage from economic relations, and hundreds or thousands of people enjoy the advantages of the international division of labor in the conditions of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The migration of people in this century, tourism, and the power of personal experiences and connections bind the peoples together and strengthen their friendship and desire for peace. Mankind's genuine cultural values become public property more quickly. Let us remember the cold war period when all this was unattainable, when nations isolated themselves from each other. Mankind was the loser.

"The Hungarians have been living in the center of Europe for more than 1,000 years; here, where during the course of history the roads of armies met so many times and where they crossed weapons so many times. Our destiny was that our people suffered more from wars and exploitation than many other peoples. For historical reasons Hungary has never been as rich as, for instance, the British, Dutch, or French empires, and moreover our people have often lived in nearly colonial conditions, and social progress in our country has advanced with more pain and difficulty. People who have suffered as our people can never forget what peace means for them. The people whose existence as a nation has been threatened many times by extreme danger can truly be aware and appreciate what it means for them to be free for almost 4 decades and be advancing in the forefront of social progress.

"We have preserved and continue to preserve the lessons of our historical change of fortune, first of all, that the preservation of our peace and our economic and social development can be assured only on the side of progress and in close alliance with the socialist countries.

"Therefore, while we continue to pay the tribute of admiration to the Soviet people, who played the determining role in destroying fascism, we consider the cornerstone of our policy of peace the strengthening of our cooperation, friendship, and alliance with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. We are led by the conviction that we best serve our national interests and the cause of peace when we take a clear-cut position in the struggle between the two world orders and advance in alliance with the forces struggling for social justice, a more humane future, and socialism.

"We preserve and continue to regard as timely the lesson that aggression and the forces of war can be stopped and defeated if the majority of humanity that thinks rationally get together for the benefit of the most important thing -- the preservation of life. Our party and government are acting in this spirit in international affairs. We are consistently striving to expand our country's political, economic, and cultural relations and to expand the possibilities for citizens of countries of different social systems to meet and get to know each other. We are searching for the possibility of sharing a joint stand with all those who have recognized that the arms race and the policy of confrontation are senseless, dangerous, and cause immeasurable harm to all peoples, both in the East and West."

Then Karoly Nemeth spoke sbout the fact that peace on our continent and in the world are greatly threatened in our days. "The imperialist circles interested in arms production, who do not properly consider realities, would try everything to bury the spirit of Helsinki. Political detente was not to their liking because it leads to military detente. They are slandering the peace movements both in the East and West. They supply huge means for this, and if this does not work from outside they try to disturb it from inside. By increasing the arms race they would also like to achieve that not secret goals of theirs -- causing economic difficulties for the socialist countries.

"Mankind must know those who threaten mankind's living place, the earth, with destruction, those responsible for the immeasurable waste of material and spiritual resources while millions of people are living in revolting misery. The huge amounts spent on arms would easily be enough to ensure that everybody in the world prospers, lives in humane conditions, and that every child attends school. Mankind must do its utmost to achieve this.

"The international situation is aggravated by imperialist circles who wish to increase the arms race. Because of selfish interests they are striving to upset the historically developed military balance of power, the creation of which cost the countries of the socialist community not a small material sacrifice, and to achieve a superiority in power.

"The Soviet Union and the socialist countries can in no way allow this to happen. It is in the vital interest of not only the peoples of the socialist countries, but of all other people that the balance of power be maintained. Together with the other member-countries of the Warsaw Pact we are proclaiming and stating that rather than arm ourselves, we should negotiate, and negotiate about an agreement to guarantee the equal security of each interested party at a much lower level of armament than the present one. Our joint international positions and individual foreign policy measures are characterized by our desire that our call for peace will find a response and that the realistic approach to issues will win.

"The international activity of our party and government is led by our people's most fervent desire to be able to continue their socialist construction in peace, and their desires that all people be able to enjoy the fruit of their work in peace. In order to achieve this we join with all peace-loving forces and cooperate with everyone ready to take part in the struggle to avoid the world war threatening the destruction of all mankind.

"We are happy to note that the Hungarian peace movement, the various forces of society -- among them the social organizations, mass organizations, mass movements, the churches -- are pursuing identical goals in this respect. Their stand in the extremely difficult international situation contributes to reestablishing an atmosphere of confidence, to halting the arms race, and to the controversy between the two world systems being decided not on the battlefield but in peaceful competition. We agree with the fact that the Hungarian peace movement wishes to increase its efforts in this area. The international appreciation and respect that you have won for your movement and for our country as followers of dialogue, openness, and a striving for understanding are worth preserving and even increasing," the secretary of the Central Committee declared, and then continued:

"We contribute most to the world's common cause when we work at home successfully, and when we work successfully for what we are directly responsible. We have more problems and our tasks are greater, but we also feel and experience daily that the social force that can be put in the service of effective action is increasing. The people's determination to defend and further develop our historic achievements for which we fought, and our results which were achieved with much effort through the years, is becoming increasingly stronger. This is also the firm intention of our party, which is preparing for its 13th congress. The past years were not easy, and the program that we accepted at the previous congress required even greater efforts than expected. Although the final balance is not yet ready, this much we can responsibly say: We stood our ground in the difficult circumstances, the country has developed, and our working people deserve credit for this," Karoly Nemeth declared, among other things.

JARUZELSKI CABLES RAJIV GANDI ON APPOINTMENT

LD011954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a telegram to the Indian prime minister. It reads:

Shaken by the news of the tragic death of your mother, I would like to convey expressions of most profound sympathy and heartfelt grief on behalf of the Polish Government, the Polish people, and on my own behalf. The memory of Indira Gandhi, one of the most distinguished politicians of our era, a spokeswoman for peace and friendship between nations, will always remain in our hearts.

In connection with the assumption by your excellency of the high office of prime minister of the Republic of India, I offer my congratulations and best wishes for every success to you personally and for the nation of India, with which we are befriended.

With all my heart I wish you success in the performance of this most highly honored and responsible mission, in your efforts to strengthen the unity of the great Indian nation and to further increase India's international prestige.

I would like to express the deep conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation established over many years between Poland and India will continue to develop favorably to the benefit of both our peoples and world peace.

JABLONSKI, OLSZOWSKI TO ATTEND GANDHI FUNERAL

LD011906 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] A Polish delegation comprising Henryk Jablonski, Stefan Olszowski, and Ambassador Ryszard Fijalkowski is to take part in the funeral of Indira Gandhi.

REACTION TO POPIELUSZKO MURDER CONTINUES

Politburo Changes Expected

AU011530 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1510 GMT 01 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- Following the murder of Jerzy Popieluszko, the priest who was critical of the regime, changes are expected soon in the composition of the PZPR Politburo.

According to diplomatic sources, the search for the men behind Popieluszko's kidnappers is certain to lead to a "cleanup" in the Ministry of the Interior. Above all, the name of Miroslaw Milewski has been mentioned, who is responsible for the security apparatus in the Politburo.

The investigations within the party are said to have been personally ordered by party and government head Jaruzelski.

Strike Called During Funeral

NC011536 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Nov 1 (AFP) -- Six former leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union today called for a one-hour strike in Gdansk area factories Saturday to coincide with the funeral in Warsaw of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

Among the six were Solidarity's former national vice-president, Andrzej Gwiazda, and Anna Walentynowicz, whose dismissal at the Gdansk shipyards sparked the birth of Solidarity.

The appeal, copies of which have been received by Western correspondents here, suggested that the people of the Gdansk region should demonstrate peacefully against terrorism, so as not to cause any public disturbance.

In those industries where Saturday is a holiday, the appeal said, the one-hour strike should be held tomorrow, Friday.

The office of the archbishop of Warsaw said the funeral service, to be conducted by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, will take place at 1000 GMT on the same day at St Stanislas Church, where Father Popieluszko had preached.

LEADERS RECEIVE FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD310327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland, paying an official visit to Poland, met and talked with leading celebrities of our country today. Bilateral relations and international problems connected with the consolidation of peace in Europe was the primary subject.

The Finnish guest was today received by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. A meeting with a group of Polish parliamentarians was also held. The chief of Finnish diplomacy paid a visit to Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy premier. They briefed each other on the activities of the ZSL and Center Party.

A preliminary agreement was made on ways of mutual participation of both parties in the anniversary celebrations of 90 years of the ZSL and 80 years of the Finnish Center Party.

The purpose of intensification of information exchange, including the exchange of journalists of both parties' publishing houses, was discussed.

Vayrynen Departs 31 Oct

LD311206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland, has completed an official visit to our country. The Finnish visitor departed Warsaw this morning.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES TECHNICIANS CONFERENCE

AU241750 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Oct 84 p 2

["Text" of speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and premier, at 19 October Lodz conference of the supreme council of the Chief Technical Organization]

[Text] Comrades and citizens, I thank you for your invitation to attend this conference. On behalf of the party and government leadership I cordially greet your federation and all Polish engineers and technicians.

The social and professional organizations of the Chief Technical Organization [NOT] have always been aware of the country's real situation and have always displayed a sense of patriotic responsibility and militancy in solving important and difficult problems. This attitude is especially valuable now when we must embark on the road of successful development as soon as possible.

I appeal to you to support the program and efforts of the party and government and to assist us in solving the various problems gathering before us. I am glad to say that our engineers and technicians have responded to this appeal and that their attitude has been one of the decisive reasons why our economy and industry have not broken down and continue to gradually recover their stride despite the expectations of our enemies, sanctions, and boycotts. I wish to offer them our cordial thanks for this.

We have embarked upon the right road, but as we know, a good beginning does not mean that we have already won. We still have to overcome barriers which are more numerous than ever before, and difficulties which are now especially severe and evident in the economy as a whole, including the area of science and technology.

The contribution of technologists to our civilization and material culture is undisputed and enormous.

The many valuable achievements of the infrastructure, industry, and communications are products of the talents and efforts of Polish engineers. These achievements came into being when Poland was partitioned, when it regained its independence, when it was being rebuilt from the ravages of war, when it was developing its industries, and when it continued to develop in the sixties and seventies. These achievements are a good service for our people.

In the years of people's rule we have become an industrialized country -- the people present at this conference know this fact best of all. The historic significance of this breakthrough and of this great advance in our civilization and culture is indisputable. This is especially evident here in Lodz, this city of workers. However, this is not a time for compliments, especially since we could also cite shortcomings. What I wish to stress most strongly, however, is the fact that our engineers and technicians continue to impress all of us with their realistic, sober, and specific approach to their tasks.

Because of their training and practical activities, engineers and technicians think rationally and engage in truly effective work, which Poland needs so much. There are still many areas of our civilization in which we are far behind and have to make enormous efforts to catch up with the leaders.

There are few professions as effective in fostering people's resourcefulness as yours. You always plan your tasks in line with the material, technological, and energy potential you actually have at hand. We must make maximum efforts to propagate this kind of thinking and of counting that which is there. Your organization should also see its tasks in fostering technical culture and in rationally approaching the phenomena and needs produced by our economic and social life.

At a time when there is so much hocus-pocus about, making it plain to people that a shaft must fit a bearing and that a bolt must accommodate a nut acquires certain features of a social mission. However, frankly speaking, it is a shame to have to say anything like this in public.

Quality is also a topic that brings shame on us. The 21st century is upon us and we want to conquer it, but often we must see that the lessons of this century are not repeated time and again -- that the nails we produce can be driven in without a hitch and that the door handles we produce fit the door and close it properly.

This is why we appreciate all the more the resolutions of the 20th Congress of Polish Technicians, because they indicate that the NOT community has devised its own constructive program, which is compatible with the aspirations of the authorities and the interests of society. This is precisely what we mean by a socialist model of social partnership.

The success of the economic reform, the implementation of the government anti-inflation and austerity programs, the accomplishment of the task of the 3-year plan, and the provision of conditions for further development greatly depend on engineers and technicians. This means that the country's future is literally determined by them.

We must make common efforts to create a climate of effective work and productive social energy. This is necessary so that we can fully tap our great intellectual, material, and production potential and keep abreast of the rapid scientific-technological revolution. This is why we must undertake great projects such as the 3-year plan or the initial phase of socialist industrialization. Of course these projects are much more complicated.

Our research achievements, design work, and new inventions are still not being properly exploited to meet the needs and match the potential of our economy. We want you to help us to rapidly improve systems-type and motivational solutions in order to induce our industry and entire economy to take greater advantage of engineering innovations and ideas. This may seem commonplace, but we all know that unfortunately it is not.

I do not wish to pit science against technology, neither of which would exist without the other, but is is a fact that difficulties frequently occur between the two. In this connection is seems desirable and even necessary to expand the mutual flow of suitable cadres between industry and university-type schools and institutions.

We will also need bold initiatives and solutions to change promotion procedures, which are often mechanical. An engineer who creatively solves the problems with a great benefit to the country deserves the necessary status and promotion.

We appreciate the high social standing of the engineering profession and continue to create a system of motivation that ensures one's professional development and stable conditions necessary for ambitious and risky research and practical work. This is why we intend to set up a grant fund sponsored by the Council of Ministers to enable young and exceptionally talented engineers and technicians to continue work on advanced solutions that our economy especially needs.

The time of acute competition for productivity, thrift, and quality has arrived, and if we fail now to take a more active and ambitious part in it, we will fall back still further in our quest for modernness. As Professor Zbigniew Wroclawski said, some areas of science and industry must not remind us of a childless couple. Our country is still waiting impatiently for successful progeny. Please forgive me this bitter joke.

We are acutely aware of our enormous needs. At the same time we are entering a new phase of development which calls for mobilizing all internal reserves, which, if I may say so, are concentrated primarily in our brains.

Esteemed comrades and citizens, it is a fact that engineers and technicians are in the forefront of production. They determine to the highest degree the relations, discipline, order, and common activities in enterprises, have direct contacts with the workers class, are in charge of the heavy toil of this class, and decide the conditions of work, the public costs of investments, and the quality of houses, products, and wares. That is why your community has the moral duty of a specific social sensitivity and responsibility.

No concepts, not even the most correct ones, must be arbitrary and devised over the head of the workers class, which is the master of our country and the main force of the nation. The important social role of engineers and technicians is in the best interest of this class, because engineers and technicians determine to the highest degree scientific-technological and organizational progress, which is the basic source of increases in national income and living standards.

We have to negatively evaluate the attitude of those few intellectuals who have no major achievement and who aften hide their poor technical and organizational militancy by grumbling against everything. The same evaluation should be applied to those relatively few workers who do not like to overstrain themselves, but who view foremen, engineers, and managers as the sources of all failures.

The alliance and constructive and harmonious cooperation among the workers class, peasants, and intellectuals is and always will be a fundamental value of socialism.

Finally, a problem of strong interest to the technical and managerial cadres -- a problem discussed by Jan Kaczmarek, NOT chairman. This problem is a shortage of manpower. Of course we could discuss this problem as a matter of manpower shortages in some areas and of manpower surpluses in other areas, and as a matter of organizational and technical reserves, which include the rapid mechanization and automation of production.

Unfortunately we have not been able to make the necessary progress in this regard; actually we have fallen back a little. At the same time other countries have made very obvious progress in mechanization and automation.

(For example, the annual production of robots in the USSR currently amounts to about 14,000 a year, in addition to some 40,000 such robots already in operation. During 1986-90 the GDR plans to produce about 10,000 robots a year. Other socialist countries have made considerable progress in this regard, but in our country we have only some 300 robot installations in operation.

What is more, although we have produced only some 600 robots, we have not been able to sell all of them because enterprises show little interest in them. As a result the production of robots has been checked.

We have experienced engineers and scientists in our government. However, no country has or should have a government that instructs engineers and technicians to follow detailed solutions. Our present economic reform lays special stress on this principle. The task of our reform is to stimulate initiative and independence, which means that it has created expecially great opportunities for your community.

The party and government leadership attaches great importance to the role of of NOT scientific-technological organizations because they are an extremely important component of our society. Your federation should be militant, bold, and primarily more effective in its work. The authorities will assist and support its activities.

I have already said that we positively evaluate the results of the 20th Congress of Polish Technicians and the cooperation between NOT organizations and state administration. We want to expand and intensify this cooperation. We generally recognize the congress demands as correct, as proved by the establishment of the Office for Environmental Protection and Water Economy and by the program for introducing electronics into the economy. The Council of Ministers will view the implementation of this program at one of its coming sessions.

The demand for a central state body to coordinate research and development of technology will soon be met. In its proposals addressed to the Sejm, the government has taken into account the suggestions submitted by NOT. The setting up of such a central state body will enable us to more extensively discuss with you all the major plans and undertakings with regard to scientific-technological progress and various areas of our economic life.

Esteemed gathering, the government has recently completed a number of studies about the 1986-90 economic plan and about the long-term plan reaching to the year 2000 in some respects. These studies have enabled us to more closely identify our needs and potentials. We have had useful talks with the USSR and other socialist partners and know what we can receive from them and what they expect from us.

In 1986-90 our stocks of raw and other materials will increase only 5 percent. If we had to base the increases in our national product on these resources alone, we would achieve no progress because our population is also going to increase 5 percent.

The minimum increase in national income in 1986-90 to make the people feel that we have made real progress should amount to at least 20 percent. This indicator is the backbone of the plan we are now drawing up, which means that as much as three-quarters of the increase must be achieved by improved consumption of materials and energy, by better quality, and by a more rational adjustment of production to the needs of consumers. In other words we must make the best possible use of our materials and manpower resources.

Never before has so much depended on managing and engineering cadres, and never before have we had so many highly skilled specialists. There are in this country over 1 million persons with higher education, including over 350,000 engineers. Every second engineer has a managerial function in our economy, but it is also true that 7 in 10 engineers have no original achievements and inventions to their credit. This is a disturbing fact, but also a challenge and incentive.

I have spoken here of many irritating matters and perhaps I have overstressed them. Following the intentions of the ninth party congress, our party has decided to always tell the truth to the people, however bitter and unpopular. This is what I have sought to do at this conference. However, I also wish to state that the Polish technical intelligentsia and most engineers and technicians are well aware of their social duties. That is why they have reasons to feel that they are of wise and honest service to the people, the workers class, and the people's state.

I want to conclude this speech by wishing you fruitful debates. This is a convention, but I want you to know that my wishes are sincere. The technical community has always placed a high premium on sincere patriotism, common sense, and down-to-earth arguments. I am sure that all these qualities will be demonstrated by you during your debates.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON SANCTIONS, RESULTS

LD301601 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Interview with Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Nestorowicz] Let us take the period of the seventies: It could be said that we did not fully avail ourselves of possible opportunities for cooperation with socialist countries. There were various reasons for this; most often there were errors committed in the economic policy of our country.

After the conclusions were drawn, our economic policy changed. We turned toward the socialist countries to a greater extent than previously, and I believe that we made the right step. We are already feeling the effects today, but we will feel them even more strongly in the coming years.

[Correspondent] The United States and NATO states recently taught us a bitter lesson by taking up the political struggle in the sphere of economic relations. What was the shape of economic cooperation with socialist countries in that period?

[Nestorowicz] That was not a bitter lesson; that was the purposeful action by certain Western forces that wanted to change Poland into something like a toy in one's hands. Because the reality is what counts in economic life and economic policy we have drawn a lesson from that, and our links with socialist countries are still expanding. They will bring better effects for both society and the country than those of the policy which we tried and which failed, and whose errors were so cruelly used in previous years.

TRADE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON 'FAVORABLE' EXCHANGE

LD312044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Interview with Tadeusz Przyborowski, under secretary of state of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, by correspondent Anna Andrzewska; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Andrzewska] What do we get from abroad for our goods, minister? What does the exchange of goods look like? I have heard that it is even supposed to be advantageous to us.

[Przyborowski] This year the market has received goods worth Z32 billion calculated according to retail prices. These are washing machines, color televisions, cameras, bicycles, clocks and watches, light bulbs, refrigerators, rubber footwear, tights, leather footwear, and furniture.

[Andrzewska] And what do we bring into the country as a result of exchange with the capitalist countries?

[Przyborowski] This applies mainly to textile-clothing goods.

[Andrzewska] (?Please) tell me what we use to pay for this; what we give for this, for automatic washing machines.

[Przyborowski] It is our concern that in exchange for goods very much in demand in our market, we make available for export those goods which are not basic commodities. In other words, these include goods such as folk art articles, souvenirs, processed fruit and vegetables, and vodkas. As regards industrial goods, these include light (?fittings), small household goods, and articles made of glass.

[Andrzewska] Are you sure we do not lose out on an exchange like this?

[Przyborowski] It is not only myself who is sure, but economic accounts bear this out. I can assure you that the balance is very favorable. The value of the goods we receive calculated at retail prices is higher than the value which we give from our market [words indistinct] of exchange.

[Andrzewska] Do our partners agree that we give less but receive more, because this is what traspires from what you have said?

[Przyborowski] Of course, because our partners want from us [word indistinct] small ranges of goods of which they do not have enough on their own markets. In this connection this is quite simply mutual goods exchanges based on partnership and taking into account the economic realities of both partners.

If you compare the size of the exchange carried out in 1984 to that in 1983, then the supplies of market goods using the exchange principle have increased by more than 38 percent in 1984 as against 1983.

ZIEBA: ECONOMIC CHANGES NEEDED IN AGRICULTURE

PM011111 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 15 Oct 84 pp 1,5

[Interview with Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba, by GLOS SZCZECINSKI correspondent B. Kozlowski; date, place not given -- GLOS SZCZECINSKI 12 Oct 84 indicates that interview took place on 11 October at Pezino state farm complex near Szczecin]

[Text] [Kozlowski] Comrade Minister, the prevailing opinion here is that certain elements of our economic and financial mechanisms do not, when applied to state agricultural farms, encourage production growth or create conditions favoring such growth. State farms, albeit profitable in a decided majority of cases, are incapable of making the profit necessary to assure their correct functioning. This is true even of the best among those enterprises, those which boast high production results and high productivity.

[Zieba] State agricultural farms will have to be given essential support in regard to accommodation management and housing construction. We also perceive the need to continue the firm course of improving the credit-granting system for state farms. This applies equally to the running-expenses credits used for the needs of current production, and to investment credits. Finally I would stress that the new agricultural taxation system, which is identical for all sectors, ties in with the long-term necessity of limiting the tax on the wage fund. It is true that this tax goes into the fund designed to assist the weakest, but we will gradually depart from this in favor of another efficient mechanism of eliminating the differences in production costs which, for objective reasons, occur in different areas of the country.

[Kozlowski] When we expect these changes to take place?

[Zieba] This must be treated as a process of perfecting the economic and financial mechanisms, the planning system, and that of economic instruments in agriculture, in this case applicable to socialized agriculture. This process of perfecting the existing systems is to take place under conditions of a stable agricultural policy.

I should like to emphasize this very clearly: We are not making any promises. The time of promises is long gone. Everyone must get what he is entitled to, not because we have a state farm here, and an individual farm there. The criteria of intensive, quality production must be the same in each case, regardless of which sector it is.

This economic dissertation can be concluded by stressing that the task of perfecting economic instruments involving credits for agriculture is a prospect for the beginning of next year. We must complete all the preparatory operations in the immediate future so that the mechanisms we have applied in land taxation and the agricultural credits system can start functioning from the beginning of next year.

[Kozlowski] Thank you, and we hope to see you again in Szczecin.

OFFICIALS PRESENT CONDOLENCES ON GANDHI DEATH

AU011901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/11/1984 -- On the death of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, condolences were offered at India's Embassy in Bucharest on November 1.

From President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, from the State Council and the Romanian Government, sincere condolences were conveyed to the Indian Government and people on this heavy loss. The Romanian people's profound compassion was also expressed for the death of Indira Gandhi, prominent personality of India and of the international political life, who made a special contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and India, between the two peoples.

Condolences were offered by Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime minister, Tamara Dobrin, executive chairwoman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, by other Romanian officials.

The attendance kept a minute's silence and signed the remembrance book opened at the embassy.

DOCUMENT SIGNED ON S & T, ECONOMICS WITH PRC

AU012027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/11/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, received on November 1 Jiang Zemin, minister of electronics industry of the People's Republic of China, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the talk aspects were approached related to the development of the Romanian-Chinese relations of economic cooperation, as well as ways of expanding them, particularly in electronics.

The same day, the guest met with Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister.

The interviews were attended by Alexandru Necula, minister of the machine-tools, electrical engineering and electronics industry.

An aide-memoire was signed at the Ministry of Machine-Tools, Electrical Engineering and Electronics Industry on November 1 on the development of the relations of technical and economic cooperation and of trade between Romania and China in the field of Electronics.

CEAUSESCU VISITS WATER PROJECT, RESEARCH UNITS

Visits Mostistea Plain

AU312036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/31/1984 -- On October 31, the general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, paid a working visit to one of the sites of the water development project on the Mostistea Plain in southern Romania.

At the site of the Gurbanesti Commune, in the neighbourhood of the lakes stretching from the Danube to the Ialomita River, the Romanian head of state examined together with heads of economic departments and experts a series of high-yield machinery and equipment specially manufactured by the country's relevant enterprises for water development and management works.

Assessing the technical performances and the productivity of the new mechanization means, President Nicolae Ceausescu urged designers, experts and manufacturers to persevere in their efforts to turn out a whole range of equipment for water development sites by putting to serial production the machinery and equipment shown as prototypes. Moreover, Nicolae Ceausescu surveyed the stage of storage works on the Mostistea River, a project that will eventually provide the water requirements for the irrigation of a large farm area in the region.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by the ministers of machine building, agriculture and food industry, by the chairman of the National Council for Water Resources, and by a large number of experts.

Visits Bucharest Research Unites

AU011510 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1500 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, began a working visit to big industrial and research units in Bucharest on November 1, 1984. The Romanian head of state's visit working was an opportunity to make an in-depth analysis of how planned provisions for the ongoing year and the five-year period have been implemented.

Export tasks, the growth of labour productivity, renewal of production, reduction of raw materials, fuel and energy consumptions, cut in material spending, rise in the quality of products and in the efficiency of the entire economic activity were analysed too. Measures were also set to secure the fulfillment of the tasks incumbent on the visited Bucharest collectivities under the work programme envisioned by the draft directives of the 13th RCP Congress.

The Research and Technological Engineering Centre for Semiconductors, the Institute for Research on Electronics, the computer, pump and fine mechanics enterprises and the "23 August" works were visited.

Nicolae Constantin, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Ursu and Silviu Curticeanu took part in the visit.

Visit Continues 2 November

AU020917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0835 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/11/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP General secretary, president of Romania, continues today the working visit he began yesterday to industrial units and research institutes in Bucharest. The visit started at the "Dacia" Textile Enterprise, outstanding unit of the Romanian light industry. The Romanian head of state's visit continues.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON DEATH OF GANDHI

Planinc Eulogizes Gandhi

LD011634 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] On the occasion of the death of the Indian prime minister, Nonaligned Movement coordinator, and the great friend of Yugoslavia, Indira Gandhi, a commemorative session of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] was held in the palace of the federation. Milka Planinc, FEC president, spoke about the figure and deeds of Indira Gandhi.

[Begin Planinc recording] There are few statesmen in the world whose names are so close to the hearts of millions of Yugoslavs as the name of Indira Gandhi. It is with such feelings at this difficult moment that our people join with the people of India in their pain and sorrow. Indira Gandhi always provided fresh stimulus for the strengthening and development of the friendship between our two countries, which arose from the very first historic meetings between Comrade Tito and Nehru, and continued to expand its frontiers. The history of modern India is in large part personified by the deeds of Indira Gandhi. Her life was continuously connected with all the most important events in that large country, from the days of the struggle to gain independence to the present day. Her life was a constant effort to strengthen India, to preserve its unity, to build up its economic potential, and eliminate all the legacy of the colonial past that held the country in poverty and privation. Her life was a constant battle to strengthen the country's independence, the Nonaligned Movement, and the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, to which India, through the policy it pursued, was devoted from the very first days after it gained freedom. Cooperation in the struggle to preserve the independence of countries in the world and to strengthen peace and equal cooperation, against all pressures from outside, and against bloc divisions, and the struggle for faster development of the developing countries and more just political and economic relations in the world provided the content of the profound friendship between Yugoslavia and India, which Nehru and Indira nurtured with President Tito and other Yugoslavia leaders. The death of Indira Gandhi is an irreparable loss for the Indian people and for all India's friends. The world has lost a great humanist, architect of peace, and fighter for a happier future for mankind. Her great work remains. It will, I am convinced, inspire the Indian people, just as the work of Gandhi and Nehru inspired them, and give them strength in the times ahead to persist in the struggle for the noble ideals advocated by their greatest sons and daughters. [end recording]

Leaders Sign Condolence Book

LD011435 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today signed the condolence book which has been opened in the residence of the Indian ambassador in Belgrade following the tragic death of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. "We shall cherish with profound reverance the memory of this exceptional personality of our era -- Premier Indira Gandhi, a wise and courageous statesman and friend who brought India even closer to the hearts of all Yugoslavs," Veselin Djuranovic wrote on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in his own name, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, expressed the profound sympathy of the Communists and all the working people of Yugoslavia in the great grief of the friendly people of nonaligned India. Ali Sukrija wrote in the condolence book that Indira Gandhi was a historic personality of her country, a great world statesman and politician, a consistent promoter of nonaligned, and a great friend of the SFRY.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, also signed the condolence book this morning, following the death of Indira Gandhi. Expressions of sympathy were also entered in the book of condolences by Dusan Alimpic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbia SR Presidency; and other officials, as well as ambassadors accredited in the SFRY.

Mamula, Daljevic Sign Book

LD011416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Following the death of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today visited the Indian Embassy in Belgrade and wrote in the condolence book:

"We sincerely share in the great grief that has struck the people and Armed Forces of the friendly republic of India with the tragic loss of the government's prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, a great leader of India, one of the most outstanding fighters in the Nonaligned Movement, and a proven friend of our nations and nationalities."

Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and Lieutenant Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, president of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, also visited the Indian Embassy during the day and signed the book of condolences.

Delegation Departs for Funeral

LD012239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2217 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG)-- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, left Belgrade by plane this evening for New Delhi. They will attend the funeral of Indira Gandhi. Velizar Skerovic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, also left for New Delhi with Djuranovic and Milka Planinc.

'Enormous Loss' to India

AU011737 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Excerpts] Indira Gandhi's death is a great loss for all the peoples of India, for the friends of this great country, and particularly for the Nonaligned Movement. The attack on Indira Gandhi was not unexpected. Although she knew that her life was endangered, she was not afraid of death. Only yesterday she said that if she were to die in the service of the nation, she would be proud of this, that every drop of her blood would contribute to the growth of the Indian nation.

For this reason, the most topical question that arises at the present moment is what will happen after Indira Gandhi's death. What road will this great country take, a country facing numerous internal problems as well as pressures from outside.

Indira Gandhi was killed by members of the Sikhs. They did not hide their intentions, and they have succeeded in this. Time will show whether this was only their deed or if it was perhaps the act of those dark forces in the world that were bothered by free and independent India, its role in the contemporary world, and its contribution to the nonaligned policy.

Ever since the historic meeting of Tito, Nassir, and Nehru at Brioni in 1956 and the First Summit of Nonaligned Countries in Belgrade in 1961, Indira Gandhi followed the road and work of her great contemporaries and predecessors. Just like her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira was a great friend of President Tito and Yugoslavia. This friendship was not spoiled by anything, and the numerous Yugoslav-Indian summit meetings and the great identity and proximity of views on all topical problems facing the contemporary world show this. The last Yugoslav-Indian summit meeting was held at the end of August and at the beginning of September of this year, when Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, visited India and held talks with Indira Gandhi on two occasions.

As the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Indira Gandhi, though facing numerous problems, particularly separatistic tendencies, tirelessly worked on strengthening the unity and the action capability of the nonaligned countries. A few days ago, she categorically raised her voice against every interference of the blocs into the internal affairs of the nonaligned countries and advocated a unified activity of the movement in solving international conflict.

Today, when Indira Gandhi is no longer alive, the Nonaligned Movement continues to face as its main task the continuation of the work of its great founders -- Tito, Nehru, and Nassir -- and to preserve the memory of Indira Gandhi who followed their road. The loss inflicted on the friendly peoples of India is enormous; however, the friends of this great and influential country do not doubt India's ability to preserve its peace and to continue to play the role which history has determined for it.

FEC ADOPTS DRAFT 1985 BUDGET, REDUCES SALES TAX

LD012223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today the Federal Executive Council [FEC] session chaired by Janez Zemljaric, adopted the draft budget of the federation for 1985. The federal budget for next year is proposed to total 574 billion dinars. The draft federal budget and other provisions linked with the federal budget will be submitted by the FEC to the Yugoslav Assembly.

On the basis of the agreement reached with the republics and provinces, the FEC also passed a regulation on reducing the rate of basic sales tax from 100 percent to 80 percent. In this way, conditions have been created to reduce the retail price of coffee.

With regard to the judiciary, the FEC approved the proposed law on amendments and supplements to the law on economic offenses. This proposed law defines in a relevant manner the term economic offense, that is, economic offenses are more precisely differentiated from criminal acts and offenses. An economic offense is described only as a socially harmful violation of the rules on economic and financial transactions.

The FEC also discussed several issues of the development of the agroindustrial complex. Measures and solutions were adopted to implement the goals and tasks of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO ASSEMBLY

Economic Development, Policy

LD311647 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG) -- A draft resolution on the SFRY's socioeconomic development and economic policy in 1985 was submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly today. At issue is the most important annual plan document on which the discussion in the working bodies of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces begins on 8 November.

The draft resolution stresses that the realization of the agreed tasks in the policy of economic stabilization should ensure the conditions needed for the social product of the entire economy to rise in real terms by at least 3 percent, industrial production by more than 4 percent, agricultural production by at least 2.5 percent, employment in the social sector by about 2.5 percent, and the productivity of labor in industry by about 1.5 percent.

Exports of goods and services in 1985 are to rise, according to the planners' calculations, by 17 percent and the imports of goods and services by 13 percent. This means that the value of exported goods should reach about $12.5 billion. At the same time a foreign currency inflow of about $1.2 billion is expected from tourism, about $1.7 billion from transport services, and about $1.2 billion from other services, including investment projects.

By achieving a surplus in the current balance of payments of over $1 billion and rescheduling part of the matured principal, our foreign debt commitment in the coming year will be settled and the amount of the total debt reduced by $700 million.

The planners expect that joint and general expenditure will remain at the real level reached in 1984 and that investment in basic means of production will start to rise.

Zemljaric Report

LD312202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] is intensively preparing the relevant proposals to ensure that the conditions of economic operation in 1985 that are determined at the federal level should be defined by the end of the year. Even though an ever-increasing proportion of those conditions are determined by the organizations of associated labor themselves through joining and pooling of self-management, it is the task of all sociopolitical communities to ease the process of adjusting to the market and other stabilization conditions and overcoming the accumulated difficulties so that the positive tendencies manifested this year should be preserved and strengthened, Janez Zemljaric said today in the SFRY Assembly.

The realization of the orientations relating to the further improvement of our country's position in its economic relations with foreign countries are of prime importance to the conditions of economic operation in the coming year, the FEC vice president said.

The program for the long-term consolidation and normalization of Yugoslavia's international financial liquidity is already under discussion. This program takes as its starting point an increase in exports and a reduction of the country's foreign indebtedness, so that by 1990 this should be brought within economically acceptable limits. Provision is made for an absolute reduction of our debts to foreign countries, a substantial improvement of the relationship between annual repayment obligations and foreign currency inflow, a reduction in the share of short-term loans, in overall loans, and a significant increase in the country's foreign currency reserves. These tasks for 1985 are already in hand. At the same time plans will be made for further dynamic development and technological advance, an overall improvement in our economic operation, and the possibility that good work results be rewarded with a rise in living standards.

On the basis of our results so far in our overall economic trends and in particular in our economic relations with foreign countries, under the effect of international economic and political trends, the conditions have been created for us to seek more stable and longer lasting financial arrangements with foreign countries as well as more favorable all-round treatment than has been the case so far. Intensive talks to change our relations with foreign partners have already started with this view in mind. Some people still have reservations in these talks about our longer termed program for consolidation. Concrete talks on this are soon to start with commercial banks and governments, international financial organizations, and especially the IMF. If they end successfully, associated labor will know what a large part of the conditions of economic operation will be for a long time to come.

It is of crucial importance to the conditions of economic operation at the internal level that we conclude by the end of the year all the changes in the economic system and economic policy envisaged by the first stage of the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. It is necessary to adopt by the end of the year, in addition to the law on overall income and revenue, the law on financing the federation; the document entitled "The Foundations of the Policy of Normalization of the Country's Foreign Liquidity to the Year 1990"; the law on social control of prices; the social contract on the joint foundations and criteria of the self-management arrangement of relations in earning and distributing income; an agreement on measures for reducing joint and general expenditure, solutions, and corresponding laws concerning the rate of exchange differences; an agreement on the bases of the fiscal system and standardization of fiscal policy; a law and agreement on commodity reserves; a law on (?investments); and amendments to the laws on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with foreign countries, the turnover of goods and services between the SFRY and foreign countries, and the carrying out of economic activity and investment projects abroad.

In the first months of 1985 we must adopt lasting solutions envisaged by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program relating to the system of social planning, foreign currency transactions, and credit relations with foreign countries, monetary transactions, and the banking system. In that same period we must adopt the long- and medium-term plan and criteria for determining the level of development of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. Through more lasting changes in the system, more space will be opened up for the operation of economic laws and the deepening of self-management socioeconomic relations, and thus for the creation of stable and stimulative conditions of economic operation.

Despite the improvement in the country's position in international trade exchange and an increase in the surplus of the balance of payments and foreign currency balance, the results achieved in economic relations with foreign countries are lagging behind those that were planned and are necessary.

The real volume of exports is only slightly above last year's level, though exports to the developed countries have risen significantly. The reduction of the export of investment resources and consumer goods is the result of the more difficult conditions governing the marketing of goods in the world market place, including the reduction of developing countries' purchasing power and the uncompetitive nature of our production and goods.

Next year exports must be the key motivating force for our continued economic growth. Without an increase in exports we face the serious threat of a return to stagnation trends. An uncompromising orientation toward exports is also an integral part of our concept of an open society, which in its broad links with the world's economic, technological, and other trends finds stimulus and confirmation of its own dynamic, stable, and successful development.

In 1985 the export of goods and services must be increased by 17 percent -- by 20 percent in the convertible currency area -- and imports by slightly less than this. As a result, a surplus of just over $1 billion in the balance of payments will be achieved. This figure will be even higher in respect to the convertible currency area, $1.25 billion.

Support will continue to be given to carrying out this major task -- which will be virtually unattainable for some -- through an active policy on a realistic course for the dinar, the stimulation of income linking and the pooling of resources and labor by organizations of associated labor in order to increase the production of goods for export, measures to rationalize and raise the efficiency of the foreign trade network, and other stimulative measures.

The timely definition of socially acknowledged reproduction needs, the proposed measures to bring foreign currency into the country faster, the planned increase in foreign currency deriving from foreign trade transactions, the consistent prevention of the use of foreign currency as a means of payment within the country, and other measures will create the possibilities for the foreign currency market in 1985 to be enlivened to a somewhat greater extent than this year, when about $1.8 billion, mainly from the National Bank's resources, were sold, Zemljaric said.

He also stressed that the increase in production is of crucial importance to overall economic development and the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. In the last 9 months industrial production increased by 5 percent. Even though the growth rate of industrial production over the last few months has slowed down somewhat, results so far promise with almost complete certainty a significant increase over this year's planned growth rate.

There are quite a lot of signals that warn of the danger of being content with our current production results. The relatively favorable import opportunities will not continue unless the export trends are urgently improved. The stocks of finished goods are growing, while orders from the foreign and domestic markets are falling off. It will not be possible to halt the rhythm of production without a speedy reorientation in production. We must not accept a growth of production at any price, without it being adjusted to the needs of foreign and domestic markets and without a rational use of production resources, and thus an increase in the price competitiveness of production.

One of the most important opportunities for increasing social output, exports, and production and for curbing inflation is to raise agricultural and food production. The plan for the production and purchase of wheat for this year is expected to be fully realized. A social contract has been adopted on the organized purchase of corn, which envisages the necessary activities for the planned purchase to be carried out.

In the sphere of agriculture there are major problems in cattle-breeding. In this sector we need an organized social action to create more stable conditions of production, primarily for the greater and cheaper production of cattle feed.

In agriculture, with its enormous natural, human, technological, and other reserves, throughout the whole year we shall have to move more into the offensive to overcome the hesitating, wait-and-see attitude and sheltering behind narrow local and partial interests in order to produce the quantity of food that we need and that has enormous potential.

We must make more use of the economic role of more extensive housing construction and its importance to the standard of living, employment, and improvement of our living space. Through intensified housing construction we can boost civil engineering and a number of activities that are not dependent on imports and involved in the construction and equipping of apartments. In conditions where the majority of prices are formed by the market, it is very important that part of the search should be aimed at financing housing construction and thus reducing the pressure on the upward movement of prices. Individual house construction will be stimulated, the policy of economic rents will be continued, it will be possible to sell apartments to tenants, saving by citizens for a particular purpose -- including saving of foreign currency by our workers abroad -- will be stimulated, the construction of housing for the market will be stepped up, and the rate at which land is opened up and provided with facilities for housing construction will be accelerated.

Semljaric went on the stress that inflation is one of the central problems and that in many ways diminishes the total effect of our results. We have, nevertheless, created some of the conditions we need to expect it to slow down gradually in the future. The overall balance between supply and demand is gradually becoming more stable, which is the consequence on the one hand of increased supply and on on the other of the reduced spending capacity of the population and other exponents of demand. Spending is also discouraged by the rates of interest on savings accounts and a growing tendency to open dinar savings accounts.

The free formation of prices in accordance with market conditions is acquiring a growing significance. This is the basic idea behind the draft law on the social control of prices. Conditions are gradually being created for the responsibility for price changes to be increasingly assumed directly by organizations of associated labor.

In the sphere of prices in our conditions it is not possible to achieve longer-lasting results overnight. Instead, a persistent anti-inflation policy has to be pursued for a long period of time. Even the developed countries have taken several years to reduce a lower rate of inflation than ours to an acceptable level. In the first months of next year even with a more moderate rise in prices the annual rate of inflation will be higher than now owing to a low starting point (due to the price freeze in the first half of this year). The registration of the present so-called "grey prices," which already exist in current practice, will also contribute to the statistical rise in price. Economic possibilities exist for slowing down and then moderately reducing current inflation and then the annual rate of inflation at the end of the first first half of the year.

Rising prices are now increasingly influenced by pressures caused by costs. This makes it necessary to aim anti-inflation policy most resolutely toward reducing costs through more rational economic activity and more effective utilization of the production factors. In conditions in which prices are formed by the market the process of overcoming inflation has to be achieved by means of a series of qualitative changes.

The real rate of interest and rate of exchange of the dinar will contribute to the more efficient use of credits and imports. The joint and general consumption's share of income must continue to be adapted to the existing economic possibilities.

The FEC Zemljaric said, will shortly propose solutions to the rate of exchange differences. Beginning on 1 January 1985 it will be possible to continue to prevent any accumulation of negative rates of exchange differences and make sure that they are regularly eliminated. At the same time a program will be proposed for the elimination of the rate of exchange differences that accumulated up to 31 December 1984. The proposed solutions refer to the rate of exchange differences in organizations of associated labor, banks, and the Yugoslav National Bank, and stem from these differences having to be covered by the exponents of the rate of exchange differences and from the obligation on the basis of solidarity to carry out selectively certain corrections in the case of a number of branches of infrastructure and organizations in economically insufficiently developed and overindebted socialist republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Next year's solution will not yet provide a major easing of the burden on the economy, but it will create a realistic framework for more rational decisionmaking on the channelling of one's own resources.

A document in the course of preparation along with the solutions to rate of exchange differences is a proposal on the settling of reciprocal foreign exchange obligations of self-managing organizations and communities, business banks, and the Yugoslav National Bank. The FEC will propose measures aimed at eliminating such unsettled claims both from the system and in the material sense.

The FEC proposes that the budgets of all the sociopolitical communities and financial plans of self-managing interest communities for next year should be formed at this year's level without taking into account the assumed level of inflation and keeping within the limits of this year's established sources of income. A revaluation of the budget and of the financial plans of self-managing interest communities will then take place in July on the basis of economic trends in the first half of the year and in keeping with the results achieved in creating income.

In the efforts to achieve financial consolidation the economy must reduce the amount of those of its reserves that exceed the economically acceptable limits and the customary level in market economies and the financing of which was made possible in the past by cheaper resources. We shall also consider the possibilities of eliminating to a certain extent the negative side-effects of the introduction of a more realistic rate of interest. Efforts will be made to continue to explore the possibilities for further rescheduling and refinancing of credits. These and other measures will contribute to the strengthening of the working capital of the organizations of associated labor and reduce the latter's dependence on credits and banks.

The modest resources available for investment will not be used only to complete the major projects now under construction. This is why it is necessary to start reviewing all the projects now under construction, especially all major projects, with a view to resolutely and selectively halting or postponing the construction of those for which necessary financial resources have not been secured and that are not in keeping with the key development tasks.

There is no room left for any further irresponsible economic activity financed by society or for any impermissible attitude to loss-making enterprises. The organs of the sociopolitical communities must stop defending loss-making enterprises, a practice that often represents a defense of their earlier involvement in the economy.

It is necessary to start a speedier restructuring of the organizations capable of producing for the market and for export and to improve and further proceed only with promising production programs. Resources from the joint reserve funds will be used exclusively to finance indispensable personal incomes, to prevent them from becoming, as until recently, a source of funds for covering losses.

Real personal incomes in conditions of a high increase in the cost of living during the past 9 months fell in real terms by 9 percent, though the resolution envisaged that their fall be halted. The workers' purchasing power at present, in particular of those who earn their personal incomes by work, is becoming an increasingly destimulating factor of more productive economic activity. Work with social means of production provides less and less the means to satisfy the workers' basic vital needs. Thus supplementary work, speculation with property and various forms of illegally income acquisition have increasingly gained ground.

We must link the protection of the standard of living more resolutely with the principles of distribution according to work. At all levels the increase in personal incomes should be endorsed in those areas where production, acceptable in market terms, exports, labor productivity and general income are increasing, in particular for creative, production, development technology and managerial-organizational workers, while the confidence of those who do not commit themselves and who do not produce good-quality work should be discouraged and slackened. This is an orientation that should also be incorporated in general self-managing acts within the framework of implementing the social agreement on joint foundations and criteria of self-managing settling of relations in the acquisition and distribution of income in the SFRY.

On the basis of reviving economic activity, the rising trend in unemployment is starting to slow down. Since 1981 over 1 million workers have obtained jobs, 540,000 of them new jobs. The signing of a social agreement on the foundations of joint policy in the sphere of employment and their implementation in the SFRY, which elaborates the obligations and tasks of the signatories in line with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, is in the offing.

The economic difficulties experienced by the country have also reflected negatively on the implementation of the policy of speedier development of insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Zemljaric believes. In these difficulties, the problems of internal and foreign indebtedness have become more incisive, investments have dropped, unemployment increased, etc. Agreed obligations of the federal fund have been regularly implemented. However, the results of pooling resources of organizations of associated labor in economically more developed areas are considerably lagging.

In determining the squence of the aims of the 1985 economic policy, the point of departture has been to create as soon as possible the conditions for normal business relations between our economy and our country and the world. This calls for a substantial increase in exports, above all, to the convertible currency area and a considerably more positive situation in our balance payments. Increasing production is closely linked with that, while trends in this sphere will also provide possibilities to create the income basis for consumption. Within the framework of consumption, efforts should be made to halt the further drop in real personal income and stimulate more productive and creative work. Such trends will create conditions to further balance goods and monetary funds and this will also have a gradual effect on reducing price increases.

Our joint efforts to strengthen Yugoslavia's economic positions and to achieve better quality economic activity, a higher technological level of production, structural change in society as a whole, and further development of self-managing socioeconomic relations will not yield results if we do not continue more resolutely to struggle against idleness, opposition to work, technological and organizational lack of discipline, lack of creativeness, inability, and ignorance. It is here that immense material and moral reserves are hidden. Every day lost in this task is inflicting great harm on us. Work environments that succeed in this struggle cannot be left without results. This is also the path for society as a whole, Zemljaric said at the end of his report.

FEDERAL CHAMBER MEETS, PASSES LEGISLATION

Report on Debate

LD310332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1713 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly (presided over by Stojan Bjelajac) tonight discussed transport safety as one of the most acute social problems.

The introductory speech on the state and problems of transport security was submitted by Mustafa Pljakic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications.

At the beginning of the session delegate Batric Jovanovic expressed disapproval at what he described as concealment from the public of documents relating to the IMF. Jovanovic also said that a document of the National Bank on the dinar rate of exchange and replies to questions put by delegates in this connection had been treated as "strictly confidential," though there was not one single word in them that could be considered strictly confidential. Batric Jovanovic expressed the view that no proper reply had been given to his delegate's question on the accuracy of the data indicating that between $700 million and $1 billion was lost annually owing to parallel exports and imports and to his question about why the anti-inflation program's provisions on positive rates of exchange had been violated.

Batric Jovanovic's supplementary question was: Why does the Federal Executive Council [FEC] continue to insist that the dinar was overvalued until June 1980 though according to Branko Colakovic, then governor of the National Bank, it was convertible, and on what basis does the FEC consider that the parallel imports and exports of the same raw materials can be prevented without changing the foreign exchange system? Jovanovic suggested that the FEC should provide delegates with complete documentation on Yugoslavia's relations with the IMF and that this should then serve as the basis for a debate on the country's development next year. At one of the next sessions delegates could also have a special conversation with the representatives of the FEC on the system of delegates' questions in view of the fact that they are dissatisfied with the government's replies, he said.

Delegate Dusan Pekic (Croatia) also said he was not satisfied with the FEC's replies to his questions. Pekic said that the reply to his question on the imports of raw materials for the economy did not show whether these imports were taking place at the rate envisaged in the resolution for 1984. Likewise it was not known whether the quantities envisaged in the resolution would be secured.

The reply to my second question, Pekic said, on money supply, had nothing to do with my question. When the FEC avoids giving a concrete answer to the question on so important a matter as the fluctuation of the available supply of money this then represents an irresponsible attitude by the FEC to this delegate assembly and to the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, Pekic said.

Law on Hostage-Taking Enacted

LD311903 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia took an active part in the formulating of the document from the very beginning, considering it a significant contribution to combating international terrorism and strengthening international security and cooperation. The convention regulates all questions related to the prevention, prosecution and penalization of acts of taking hostages as a manifestation of international terrorism.

When the convention was being signed, Yugoslavia expressed reserves as to Article Nine of the document which says that requests for the extradition of persons suspected of taking hostages will not be met if there is reason to believe the request was made in order to prosecute or punish a person on racial, ethnic, religious or national grounds, or for political beliefs. The formulation, in Yugoslavia's view, is not sufficiently clear and allows different interpretations which could lead to abuses or double standards.

DIZDAREVIC BRIEFS FEDERAL CHAMBER COMMITTEE

LD310339 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today briefed the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Policy, which was chaired by Gojko Sekulovski, on the United Nations General Assembly Session, the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries, the meeting of the Group of 77, and the bilateral meetings he had in New York during these important international gatherings at the end of September and beginning of October.

Raif Dizdarevic set forth the assessment that at the session of the United Nations General Assembly several important issues occupying the attention of the entire international public had been dominant. Concern was expressed over peace and security in the world, in view of the continuation of the arms race. Great attention was also paid to the developing countries, with these countries' concern over their great indebtedness being expressed in this context. The need was indicated for strengthening the role and effectiveness of the United Nations and for negotiations not merely between the great powers but on a broader international scale or multilateral level.

The federal secretary gave a very favorable assessment of the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries, stressing that the meeting was given to the common desire and aspiration of the nonaligned countries to step up their activity, something necessitated by the complicated international situation. According to Raif Dizdarevic, agreement was reached on concrete questions of priority concern, questions the nonaligned countries will be particularly involved with in the coming period. These were the crisis spots (Middle East, Iran-Iraq war, Central America, Namibia, and others), disarmament, and international economic problems.

The federal secretary expressed the view that at the start of this year's UN General Assembly session the more active approach on the part of the nonaligned countries to the topical international problems was noticeable, that is, they had stepped up their activity at the international level to a significant degree, which was certainly an important and positive fact.

Raif Dizdarevic also briefed the committee on the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at all these gatherings and in the nonaligned countries' committee on Palestine. The federal secretary had attended bilateral meetings in New York with colleagues from 60 countries, of these about 40 being nonaligned.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES NONALIGNED ACTIVITIES

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[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has held a session, chaired by President Veselin Djuranovic, at which it considered a number of questions concerning the SFRY's continuing activities in the Nonaligned Movement, including preparations for the ministerial conference in Luanda. The Presidency also considered the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency Petitions and Complaints Commission.

Considering the program for the main lines of future Nonaligned Movement activities, the SFRY Presidency judged that the complex international situation, in which there are no signs promising any relaxation of tension, call for a constant consolidation of the nonalignment policy in the international sphere. This realization also manifested itself powerfully through the contacts that took place during the recent period between nonaligned countries and at the ministerial meeting held by nonaligned countries at the beginning of the 39th UN General Assembly session.

In this connection the Presidency discussed the ways in which our country could make an active contribution to the role played by the nonalignment policy in settling key problems confronting the international community. The special significance that the preparations for the nonaligned countries' conference in Luanda, due in September 1985, will have in this connection was also stressed.

Considering the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency Petitions and Complaints Commission, the Presidency noted that the largest number of petitions are of broader social significance. This is an indicator of the positive attitude of the working people and citizens toward the demands for consistent implementation of the law and the Constitution and respect for the principle of socialist ethics in the interest of the most effective realization and protection of the constitutional rights, freedoms, duties, and responsibilities of all self-managing organs, delegate assemblies and administrative organs, and working people and citizens. The Presidency also stressed the fact that most of the petitions and complaints are justified, a fact that shows that those executive organs which are the subject of petitions and complaints did not perform their tasks effectively enough.

The SFRY Presidency will support the efforts made by the organs and bodies for petitions to perform their tasks and will communicate the attitudes adopted at its session to the appropriate federal organs and the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces so that necessary measures may be taken to eliminate socially harmful phenomena noted in working peoples' and citizens' petitions and complaints.

The Presidency also considered a number of other questions within the sphere of its constitutional competence.

STEFANOVSKI ADDRESSES 14TH LCY CC PLENUM

AU311425 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2363, 25 Oct 84 p 2

["Text' of speech be Metodija Stefanovski, member of the LCY Central Committee from the Yugoslav People's Army LCY Organization, at 14th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 16 October]

[Excerpt] The initial results achieved in implementing the economic stabilization policy and the readiness of most Communists, working people, and citizens to engage in the struggle for its consistent implementation, readiness which they demonstrated in the discussions on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum, are encouraging and provide an impetus for further activity. These results also confirm that we have the strength and opportunity for overcoming the current unsatisfactory situation, under the condition that we are persistent, consistent, and resolute in clarifying the notions of ideological disunity, wavering, opportunism, and deviation from the agreed policy. The current moment calls for concrete programs and action, because the Communists and the working people are saturated with the description of the well-known situation and with the emphasis of our wishes, without directly pointing to the proponents of responsibility and of taking effective measures. The Central Committee and its Presidium must give an example in this respect. It is necessary to clearly define the obligations and responsibility of all LC organs, because without this we cannot ensure the desired efficiency and responsibility in implementing such numerous and complex tasks. In this connection we bear in mind that a lack of responsibility and the frequent stressing of disunity in the LC leaderships and of resistance to the implementation of the economic stabilization program, without naming proponents, demobilizes people, evokes a feeling of helplessness, and weakens conviction in the strength of the LC.

We believe that the proposed positions are a step forward in directing the work of the organizations and organs of the LC and an impetus for the activity of all elements of the society in the coming year. It appears to us that these positions could be even more specific, particularly in regard to the responsibility of the proponents of the individual tasks and obligations. We agree that the essential problem at this moment is to ensure full responsibility for the timely adoption of the pertinent documents and measures for 1985, as well as their consistent implementation. To this end we believe that it would be a good thing if the commission for completing the positions insists that these documents and measures be made as operational and working as possible by determining those responsible and also time limits for the individual tasks in connection by relieving the economy's burden, revising investments, the social and taxation policy, and the like.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 13TH CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD011453 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0615 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium has suggested to the LCY Central Committee that at its next session it should pass a decision setting in motion the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and that it should set up a committee for this purpose. Though more than 1 and 1/2 years separates us from the congress, we think that time does not allow us to postpone these preparations, all the more so as they have in practice already been given a fillip by the debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. This has been stated by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to TANJUG editor Dragica Majstorovic.

The preparations should be started in good time if we want to make a creative contribution to the work on the platform and the preparation of the congress as a whole. After analyzing the experience gained during the last three congresses we have reached the conclusion that the best thing to do is to go back to the practice applied during the preparations for the 10th congress. This means setting up a committee for the preparation of the congress and working out a platform. It goes without saying that we must proceed from the realization that the situation in our society is very complex and that it is different from that before the 12th congress and that, within this framework, the 13th congress must provide competent and convincing replies to a series of open questions on the development of socioeconomic relations and the role of the LC. I think, Belovski said, that the platform should express and broadly evaluate the total result of what was learned during the debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and of the views expressed and initiatives taken in the course of it.

This means, Belovski added, that the platform should make the maximum contribution to the efforts to clear up and surmount the existing differences on important ideopolitical issues and thus ensure more united, resolute, and effective activity of the LCY. Finally, the platform should also provide the encouragement needed for even broader mobilization and more successful social action.

The forthcoming 13th LCY Congress, according to Dimce Belovski, should consolidate the achievements made in the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and intensify efforts to find a way out of difficulties for our country. It is also expected to give a resolute impetus to the development of the system of socialist self-management as the key express for the further successful course of the Yugoslav revolution, as well as to express and confirm a greater degree of capability, unity, and consistency of the LC in the realization of its leading role in society. The congress, in keeping with the current circumstances, will have to work out and determine the most suitable solution to the question of organizing the political center, i.e. LCY leadership, on the basis of the experience and knowledge gained since the 12th congress.

It is very important, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said, to involve the broadest circle of sociopolitical and scientific workers, in addition to the members of the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee, in the preparation of the platform. The rallying together of all the creative forces, which is very necessary today, will contribute to the further building of unity, overcoming of differences, and opening of sound prospects for the whole of social development.

At the same time, Belovski said, in both the Presidium and the Central Committee we must adapt the work program accordingly. We are not under an obligation to do this only because of the forthcoming preparations congress but also in view of the numerous requests voiced during the all-party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the Central Committee. We all agree that we cannot go the Central Committee sessions with generalized arguments and conclusions, but that we must search for solutions to every individual question by offering a platform based on our own ideas and solutions. Only then will we be in a positions to ask all the structures of our Yugoslav society to work for a united approach to the settling of the existing problems.

Our firm orientation is that the 13th congress should be held within the period of time specified in the statute (in the middle of 1986) and neither sooner nor later. We are determined, Belovski stressed, to see the congress held on the basis of the existing program of the LCY and not on the basis of any kind of revision of it or on the basis of any other concept.

The forthcoming congress cannot be interpreted as a routine gathering or some kind of manifestation. It must concern itself with the fundamental problems of further development of the Yugoslav revolution. It is therefore very important to produce the kind of platform that will enable the 13th congress to pass decisions that will represent a significant step forward in our development. The platform will not deal with every little thing or with details but with the fundamental, essential aspects of further self-management development and will offer solutions based on the existing program.

The decision of the LCY Central Committee on starting the preparations for the 13th Congress should in itself be a contribution to the total effort of the LC and the whole of our society and the activities already launched by them with the aim of solving the problems confronting us and paving the way for the further development of socialist self-management, Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD012316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- A [word indistinct] member delegation of the Central Council of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions, led by Secretary Chen Bingquan, has arrived in our country on visit which is to last several days at the invitation of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia.

In talks with Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, the Chinese trade union representatve showed interest in the involvement of Yugoslav trade unions and workers' self-management organs in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. They briefed the representatives of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council on the foundations of the program of economic and social changes in China's development adopted at the recent third plenum of the CPC Central Committee and on the tasks of trade unions in their implementation. Dusan Bogdanov, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, also received the Chinese trade union delegation.

HISTORIANS REJECT SOVIET JOURNAL'S CRITICISM

AU311434 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 84 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Historical Polemics: The Truth About the Relations Between the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the Comintern (From the Answer of Slobodan Nesovic and Branko Petranovic to Soviet Historian N. Semenov)"; first three paragraphs in upper case are POLITIKA editorial note published in italics]

[Text] RECENTLY SOVIET HISTORIAN N. SEMENOV PUBLISHED IN THE SCIENTIFIC-POLITICAL JOURNAL MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN A REVIEW OF THE BOOK "AVNOJ: [the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] AND THE REVOLUTION" BY SLOBODAN NESOVIC AND BRANKO PETRANOVIC. HE REPROACHES THE TWO YUGOSLAV HISTORIANS SAYING THAT THEY HAVE DEVIATED FROM THE PRINCIPLE OF SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVITY AND THAT THEY WANTED TO BLACKEN THE USSR AND TO PRESENT IN A NEGATIVE WAY THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP TOWARD THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE AND SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN YUGOSLAVIA.

OUR MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT INFORMED POLITIKA READERS ABOUT THIS REVIEW BY THE SOVIET HISTORIAN IN HIS REPORT PUBLISHED ON 11 OCTOBER.

TODAY WE PUBLISH EXCERPTS FROM SLOBODAN NESOVIC'S AND BRANKO PETRANOVIC'S ANSWER TO N. SEMENOV. WE HAVE SINGLED OUT THESE PASSAGES OF HIS ANSWER WHICH POLEMIZE ABOUT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA [CPY] AND THE COMINTERN (SUBTITLES ARE BY POLITIKA). THE FULL TEXT OF N. SEMENOV'S REVIEW AND OF THE ANSWER BY THE TWO YUGOSLAV HISTORIANS HAS BEEN PUBLISHED TODAY IN THE FIRST ISSUE OF NIN'S NEW JOURNAL KNJIZEVNI GLASNIK, A MONTHLY FOR LITERATURE, ARTICLES, AND CULTURAL POLICY.

...By analyzing the dispatches exchanged by the CPY and the Comintern that are included in the collection as well as those at his disposal, N. Semenov concludes that there was no conflict between the CPY and the Comintern, that Tito agreed with the recommendations made, and that these recommendations found their place in the CPY's maneuvers. "This is the historical truth," N. Semenov says, characterizing his rather simplified view of the international dimensions of the Yugoslav revolution.

However, this relationship between the CPY and the Comintern involving far-reaching consequences for the victory of the Yugoslav revolution appears somewhat differently to us....

The relationship between the CPY and the Comintern during the last war was a relationship between a revolutionary subjective factor and an international organization with which the CPY was also affiliated as a member. The Comintern was in fact backed by the USSR Government. This can be assumed to be beyond any doubt. We cannot but ask why N. Semenov conspicuously cites Dimitrov as though this could essentially change the direction of the intervention. The USSR Government represents a great country that was the pillar of the antifascist coalition and the Army of which shouldered an enormous burden in the war against fascism. The CPY was clearly an element in the context of the international situation in which the Yugoslav revolution was carried out (except the extraordinary situations in the 1941-42 winter) but, as the promoting factor and organizer of the revolution, it could not but request the Comintern to ensure that the Soviet Government would not extend its support to the emigre government which inspired collaboration in Yugoslavia.

The CPY Did Not Reconcile Itself to Stalin's Tactics

The generally known facts show the following: The Comintern did not act publicly but the Soviet Government (the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party [Bolshevik], Stalin) left the relations -- both state and party relations and public and secret relations -- with the CPY and other communist parties in the world to the Comintern. Formally two policies were involved: the state policy, which was publicly declared to be in favor of respecting the sovereignty of other states and noninterference in their affairs and the other of secret communications with communist parties. The Comintern supported these communist parties by setting up a network of radio stations (including among them the Free Yugoslavia radio station).

Can the fact be disputed that, from 1941 onwards, the Comintern emphasized the antifascist component of the struggle and postponed social changes? The leading Communists who found themselves in Moscow during the war could not know the concrete conditions in their countries to the same extent and in the same way as did those few leaderships (including the CPY leadership) that remained in the field.

The CPY did take into account the Soviet international and military difficulties but did not reconcile itself to Stalin's tactics in relation to the Yugoslav emigre community and its protege in the country, D. Mihajlovic.

It was for the sake of international discipline and because of a feeling of the need for antifascist unity in the world that the CPY did not start any conflicts with the Comintern and that there were no sharp confrontations, even though there is more than enough evidence that the two different practices were divergent during the entire war. This evidence is contained in the collection that displeases N. Semenov. There is also further additional evidence not included in the collection, just as there is also other evidence to be found among the sources N. Semenov analyzes, trying to draw conclusions without a thorough knowledge of the general course and character of the Yugoslav revolution.

In What Did the Differences Manifest Themselves

All these disagreements, astonishment over the Comintern's attitude, and uncertainties during the war formed a chain of different approaches that amounted to a question of separate ways in practice, individuals' own analyses of the revolutionary trends, and the autonomy of a revolutionary movement. An analysis of the practice provides the decisive criteria for our conclusion on the basis of the cited sources and most certainly not on the basis of an exclusive verbal analysis of accords and the concurrent jargon of radio communications and reports on the situation in Yugoslavia. What is involved are superficial contents which even today confuse the analysts such as N. Semenov, unless, of course, something else is not involved. [sentence as published]

...The forementioned differences manifested themselves in the refusal to accept a suspension of the revolution; in the independent initiatives in the summer of 1941 and the spring of 1942 for the formation of some kind of a government of the national liberation movement; in the independent formation of proletarian brigades which provoked the Comintern's protest in Radio Moscow newscasts; in partial concessions to the Western allies in favor of Mihajlovic in the fall of 1941; in the elevation of the mission of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia to the rank of embassy, in the SFRY vainly waiting for help from June 1941 onwards; in changing the character of the planned body on the eve of the first AVNOJ session; in Tito's dramatic appeals for help during the Sutjeska battle; in the refusal to accept the proposal to send an interallied commission to Yugoslavia that would determine on the spot the true state of affairs; in the USSR joining the British policy of compromise in December 1943, and so forth.

Analysis of the Practice and Spirit of the Revolution

According to N. Semenov's analysis, the CPY leadership (Tito) agreed with all these limitations set, brakes applied, and recommendations made by the Comintern because what was involved were "tactical variations" and "maneuvers." The conclusion that must necessarily follow from this is that the interests were completely identical. As far as we are concerned, this question appears in a different light, without any belittling in the least of the international considerations that the USSR might have had as a member of the antifascist coalition and without concealing the USSR's diplomatic and political support for the national liberation movement from the second half of 1942 onwards.

First and foremost, it is a question of the right to one's own appraisal of the revolutionary situation and its dynamic movement and, furthermore, of the right of the Yugoslav revolution to seek the rejection of an excessive tactical maneuvering by the allied power that was ideologically closest to the CPY and new Yugoslavia within the antifascist bloc and to separate assistance from the attempts to place the foreign policy of the national liberation movement under the control of the Comintern, that is, the USSR. This is an essential question for us which, behind the formal agreements between the two sides, created dissatisfaction and misunderstanding on the Yugoslav side. The Comintern top leadership was unable to reconcile itself with a revolutionary innovation which the CPY introduced in the struggle against fascism.

The collection of documents N. Semenov criticizes takes into consideration the declarative aspect of the support and the objective war position of the USSR in relation to the revolutionary-democratic movements, the concrete forms of assistance, as well as the strategy that was formed and tested under the conditions of World War II, and on the basis of which the CPY, as the nucleus of the national liberation movement, was able with its own forces to carry out a political revolution during the war and ensure the right to its own internal autonomy and foreign independence.

The Yugoslav historiography, which as a whole apparently also displeases N. Semenov, has reached this dialectical conclusion by analyzing in detail the documents and the practise of the revolution and the spirit of the revolutionary trends. There is such a thing as the verification of history as a current, a verification which has proved itself in the Yugoslav case long ago. It seems to us that whoever -- contrary to the rigid teaching in the communist movement immediately on the eve of the war -- considers only the dispatches involved and seeks terminological identities without seeing who provides the initiatives, and when and how he modifies them and carries them out, is engaged in a vain task and imposes insoluble puzzles upon himself.

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD012113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Jernej Jan, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav part of the joint intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic Cooperation, met with Genrik Borisovich Stroganov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Soviet part of the permanent Yugoslav-Soviet commission for cooperation in the sphere of machine-building industry.

They exchanged views on the results of the meeting of the permanent Yugoslav-Soviet commission for cooperation in the sphere of machine-building industry. Both sides noted that cooperation in the next medium-term plan joint production, long-term production cooperation, transfer of technology and scientific-technical cooperation should be developed.

JOINT SESSION WITH EFTA REVIEWS COOPERATION

LD012237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Lugano, November 1 (TANJUG) -- The joint committee of the European Free Trade Association and Yugoslavia closed its meeting here this evening. The two-day meeting reviewed ways and means of implementing the declaration on mutual cooperation signed last year by EFTA member-countries and Yugoslavia during a ministerial conference in Bergen, Norway.

The joint committee's eighth meeting was chaired by Swiss state Secretary for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Dr Cornelio Sommaruga, in his capacity as representative of the chair-country of EFTA's Council.

The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Ljubomir Baban, Federal Executive Council member and chairman of the commission for coordinating Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with the European Community (EC), EFTA and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).